The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV......NO.4297. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 3, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CANADA

Military and Naval Armament for the Colonies.

LARGE SUBSIDIES FOR LOYALTY.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH

The First Message to be Delivered on the 20th of July.

THE CUBAN SLAVE TRADE.

Disappearance of the Cotton Distress in England.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN U. S. SECURITIES.

The steamship *America*, from Southampton on June 21, arrived here yesterday.

The American war steamers *Niagara* and *Sacramento* left the Southampton waters on Saturday evening, June 17.

The *Belgian* arrived June 20.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived off Brookhaven on the 21st.

The United States frigates *Niagara* and *Sacramento* arrived at Queenstown on the 20th.

In the House of Lords on the 19th, Lord BROUGHAM called attention to the Cuban slave-trade, and urged the necessity of increased exertions on the part of the government to suppress the traffic.

Lord RUSSELL said the papers on this subject had to be corrected, but would be laid before Parliament in a few days. The French and English officers on the station were now zealously assisted by the American officers in suppressing the trade.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CANADA.

The following papers relating to the conferences which have taken place between Her Majesty's Government and a deputation from the Executive Council of Canada, appointed to confer with Her Majesty's Government on subjects of importance to the Province, were presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty on the 19th:

No. 1.

COPY OF A DISPATCH FROM GOVERNOR-GENERAL VISCOUNT MONCK TO THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD CARDWELL, M. P.

(No. 83.) QUEBEC, March 24.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for your information a copy of an approved minute of the Executive Council of Canada appointing a deputation from their body, who are to proceed to England to confer with Her Majesty's Government on subjects of importance to the Province.

The gentlemen named on the deputation propose leaving by the steamer which sails on the 5th of April.

I have, &c., MONCK.

The Right Hon. EDWARD CARDWELL, M. P., &c.

[Enclosure in No. 1.]

COPY OF A REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF THE HON. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, APPROVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL ON THE 24TH OF MARCH, 1865.

The Committee respectfully recommend that four members of your Excellency's Council do proceed to England to confer with Her Majesty's Government—

1. Upon the proposed Confederation of the British North American Provinces, and the means whereby it can be most speedily effected.

2. Upon the arrangements necessary for the defence of Canada in the event of war arising with the United States and the extent to which the same should be shared between Great Britain and Canada.

3. Upon the steps to be taken with reference to the Reciprocity Treaty, and the rights conferred by it upon the United States.

4. Upon the arrangements necessary for the settlement of the Northwest Territory and Hudson's Bay Company's claims.

5. And generally upon the existing critical state of affairs by which Canada is most seriously affected.

The committee further recommend that the following members of council be named to form a delegation, viz: Messrs. Macdonald, Cartier, Brown and Galt.

Certified, W. H. LEE, C. E. C.

(No. 2.)

COPY OF A DISPATCH FROM THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD CARDWELL, M. P., TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL VISCOUNT MONCK.

(No. 95.) "DOWNING-STREET, June 17, 1865.

"MY LORD,—I have the honor to inform your Lordship that several conferences have been held between the four Canadian Ministers who were deputed, under the Minute of your Executive Council of March 24, to proceed to England to confer with Her Majesty's Government on the part of Canada, and the Duke of SOMERSET, the Earl de GREY, Mr. GLADSTONE, and myself on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

"On the first subject referred to in the Minute, that of the Confederation of the British North American Provinces, we repeated on the part of the Cabinet the assurances which had already been given of the determination of Her Majesty's Government to use every proper means of influence to carry into effect without delay the proposed Confederation.

"On the second point, we entered into a full consideration of the important subject of the defence of Canada, not with any apprehension on either side that the friendly relations now happily subsisting between this country and the United States are likely to be disturbed, but impressed with the conviction that the safety of the empire from possible attack ought to depend upon its own strength, and the due application of its own resources. We reminded the Canadian Ministers that on the part of the Imperial Government we had obtained a vote of money for improving the fortifications of Quebec. We assured them that so soon as that vote had been obtained, the necessary instructions had been sent out for the immediate execution of the works, which would be prosecuted with dispatch; and we reminded them of the suggestion Her Majesty's Government had made to them to proceed with the fortifications of Montreal.

The Canadian Ministers, in reply, expressed unreservedly the desire of Canada to devote her whole resources, both in men and money, for the maintenance of her connection with the mother country, and their full belief in the readiness of the Canadian Parliament to make known that determination in the most authentic manner. They said that they had increased the expenditure for their militia from $300,000 to $1,000,000, and would agree to train that force to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State for War, provided the cost did not exceed the last-mentioned sum annually, while the question of confederation is pending. They said they were unwilling to separate the question of the works at Montreal from the question of the works west of that place, and from the question of a naval armament on Lake Ontario. That the question of the whole of these works would render it necessary for them to have recourse to a loan, which could only be raised with the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament. They were ready to propose to their Legislature on their return a measure for this purpose, provided that the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament were given now, and that they were authorized to communicate to the Parliament of Canada the assurance that, the occasion arising, England will have prepared an adequate naval force for Lake Ontario. They thought that if the guarantee were not obtained now, it was probable that the Canadian Government and Parliament would think it desirable that the question of defensive works should await the decision of the government and Legislature of the United Provinces.

On the part of Her Majesty's government we assented to the reasonableness of the proposal that if the province undertook the primary liability for the works of defence mentioned in the letter of Lieut.-Col. JERVOIS, and showed a sufficient security, Her Majesty's government should apply to Parliament for a guarantee for the amount required; and we said that Her Majesty's government would furnish the armaments for the works. But we said that the desire and decision of the Provincial Legislature ought to be pronounced before any application was made to the Imperial Parliament. On the subject of a naval force for Lake Ontario, we said that, apart from any question of expediency, the convention subsisting between this country and the United States rendered it impossible for either nation to place more than the specified number of armed vessels on the lakes in time of peace. In case of war it would, as a matter of course, be the duty of any government in this country to apply its means of naval defence according to the judgment it might form upon the exigencies of each particular time, and the Canadian ministers might be assured that Her Majesty's Government would not permit itself to be found in such a position as to be unable to discharge its duty in this respect. This was the only assurance the Canadian ministers could expect, or we could give.

Upon a review of the whole matter, the Canadian Ministers reverted to the proposal which has been mentioned above, that priority in point of time should be given to the confederation of the provinces. To this we, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, assented. In conformity, however, with a wish strongly expressed by the Canadian Ministers, we further said that if, upon future consideration, the Canadian Government should desire to anticipate the confederation, and to propose that Canada should execute the works, they would doubtless communicate to Her Majesty's Government that decision; and we trusted that after what had passed in these conferences they would feel assured that any such communication would be received by us in the most friendly spirit.

On the third point, the Reciprocity Treaty, the Canadian Ministers represented the great importance to Canada of the renewal of that treaty, and requested that Sir F. BRUCE might be put in communication with the government of Lord MONCK upon the subject. We replied that Sir F. BRUCE had already received instructions to negotiate for a renewal of the treaty, and to act in concert with the government of Canada.

On the fourth point, the subject of the Northwestern Territory, the Canadian Ministers desired that that territory should be made over to Canada, and undertook to negotiate with the Hudson's Bay Company for the termination of their rights, on condition that the indemnity, if any, should be paid by a loan to be raised by Canada under the Imperial guarantee. With the sanction of the Cabinet, we assented to this proposal, undertaking that if the negotiation should be successful, we on the part of the Crown being satisfied that the amount of the indemnity was reasonable and the security sufficient, would apply to the Imperial Parliament to sanction the arrangement and to guarantee the amount.

On the last point it seemed sufficient that Her Majesty's Government should accept the assurances given by the Canadian Ministers on the part of Canada that that Province is ready to devote all her resources, both in men and money, to the maintenance of her connection with the mother country, and should assure them in return that the Imperial Government fully acknowledged the reciprocal obligation of defending every portion of the empire with all the resources at its command.

The Canadian Ministers, in conclusion, said that they hoped it would be understood that the present communications did not in any way affect or alter the correspondence which had already passed between the Imperial Government and the Governments of the British North American Provinces on the subject of the Intercolonial Railway. To this we entirely agreed.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD CARDWELL.

CANADIAN DEFENCES.

Mr. CARDWELL, in laying upon the table copies of the official correspondence which has taken place on this subject, said, these papers will be found to consist of a dispatch from the Governor-General of Canada, inclosing a minute of his Executive Council recommending the appointment of four members of that body to proceed to England to confer with Her Majesty's Government on four questions of importance—namely, the proposed Confederation of British North America, the defence of Canada, the Reciprocity Treaty, and the Northwestern territory. On the arrival of these gentlemen in England, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretary of War, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Secretary of the Colonies, were appointed to confer with them on the part of Her Majesty's Government. Several conferences were held, and the result of these conferences was embodied in a dispatch to the Governor-General of Canada, which has been adopted by Her Majesty's Government and by the deputation from Canada as a record of the views expressed. The papers are already in type, and will be circulated to members of the House to-morrow.

THE BARGAIN WITH CANADA.

From the London Times, June 20.

From the civil war in America, and from the late discussions in Parliament, the affairs of Canada and the sister provinces have acquired an interest for English politicians which has been hitherto unknown. Our readers will therefore be curious to learn what has been the result of the conferences between the Canadian delegates and the British Government, and in what position the two important questions of the confederation between the provinces and of their future relations, political and military, with the United Kingdom stand. A dispatch from Mr. CARDWELL to Lord MONCK throws as much light on these topics as can be given by an official document, and announces arrangements which must before long be brought under the notice of Parliament and receive the serious consideration of the British public. The chief subjects of deliberation are pretty accurately known. The Confederation, the Reciprocity Treaty and the military and naval defence of the provinces have been discussed officially within the last few weeks, and, we doubt not, with much the same arguments as in more popular quarters. Indeed, all the most difficult problems which can be produced by a colonial system are brought together for the decision of this country by the visit of the Canadian deputation. A mother country's claims on the obedience of colonists, their claims on her protection, the relations of each and both with a powerful independent State, the authority of the mother country's representative to negotiate treaties for a colonial community which has its own Legislature and Ministers, the right of the colony to repudiate and reject arrangements that have been made for it, and, above all, the insoluble question of the military defence of a colony against its neighbor by a State on the other side of the ocean, form a list of difficulties which may make any Ministry cautious. We are bound to say that the Home Government seems to feel that every step should be taken with deliberation, and as few obligations incurred as possible. If the late debates have prevented the giving of indiscreet pledges and the raising of false hopes, they will not have been in vain.

The delegates have reason to be satisfied with the good will of the home government. The Duke of SOMERSET, Lord DE GREY, Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. CARDWELL conducted the negotiations with them, and the result is that the colonies have received assurances of their complete liberty of action in everything that relates to themselves. The principle of colonial self-government could not be carried to a greater length. The colonies are to do what they wish, and this country is to give them all the assistance in its power. The first question—that of the confederation—is apparently beset with difficulties. The two Canadas have put aside their ancient jealousies, and are ready to meet in a common legislature. The scheme devised by the delegates in the recent intercolonial Congress was ingenious, and has nearly disarmed the suspicions of the French race. But obstacles have arisen where they were least expected. The delegates of the sea-coast Colonies had been as zealous for Confederation as the Canadians. They had accepted the scheme with all its details, and some of the most generous of the speeches delivered on one or two festive occasions were by New-Brunswickers and Nova Scotians. But in these Provinces the people on second thoughts have become unfavorable to the scheme. In one of them at least it has been rejected by a large majority of the Legislature. The project is consequently for the present interrupted. It will probably be carried at last, for the advantages it presents are far greater than any province can derive from a selfish isolation. But all the influence of the Governor-General, and the persuasions of the other colonies, will be necessary to overcome this illiberal obstinacy. The opinions of the English public on this matter are well known. There is nothing we desire more than that the various colonies should unite and form a new nationality, with English ideas and English forms of government. The tendency of communities is towards agglomeration, and it is only by this principle that the British provinces can hope to attain a high point of prosperity and full security from foreign aggression. But it is a matter on which we can only advise. Her Majesty's Home Government has no power to coerce even Prince Edward's Island into the Confederation against its will. This country has a just influence in each of its colonies, and that influence will be exercised in favor of the project which the nation and the majority of the inhabitants of British America approve. Such is the declaration which Mr. CARDWELL makes in his dispatch. They will "use every proper means of influence to carry into effect without delay the proposed Confederation."

On the question of the Reciprocity Treaty, the government could give a similar assurance. Sir FREDERICK BRUCE "has already received instructions to negotiate for a renewal of the treaty and to act in concert with the Government of Canada." So far the decision of the government presents no difficulty. Nor can there be much doubt that, on the subject of the northwestern territory it has taken a wise resolve. The Canadian Ministers desire that this territory should be made over to Canada, and they have undertaken to negotiate with the Hudson's Bay Company for a termination of their rights on the condition that the indemnity, if any, shall be paid by a loan raised in Canada under the Imperial guarantee. Although there is something unsatisfactory in the notion of Imperial guarantees for colonial debts, yet it is possible that the House of Commons will not be indisposed to accept this one "if the amount of the indemnity be reasonable and the security sufficient." The Hudson's Bay Company is a creation of the Old Country, and we may as well lend a helping hand to remove it when it becomes an obstacle to the progress of the tract which it governs. As to the right of the United Provinces, should they confederate, to possess the whole territory of British America, we presume there will be few to question it.

But these questions, though of great importance to the Canadians, and though they may require delicate management on our part, will not call for such serious reflection as those which relate to the defence of the frontier, the sums which this country is called upon to spend in fortifications, the further sums which it is called upon to guarantee, and generally the protection which is claimed on the one part and conceded on the other. Our own opinions on that point are well known, but as from the answer of Mr. CARDWELL to Mr. DISRAELI last night it seems likely that the relations between England and Canada will shortly be the subject of another debate, we shall not now discuss them. The Canadian deputation has, according to Mr. CARDWELL's dispatch, expressed the desire of Canada "to devote her whole resources, both in men and money, for the maintenance of her connection with the mother country." The Canadian Parliament has increased its expenditure on the militia from $300,000 to $1,000,000, and will agree to train that force to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State for War, provided the cost does not exceed the last-mentioned sum. This is satisfactory, but the request of the delegates in the matter of the fortifications is far less so. They were desirous it seems, that the questions of the works at Montreal should not be separated "from the question of the works west of that place and the question of a naval armament on Lake Ontario." On their return to Canada they would, they said, propose to the Legislature a loan for the whole fortifications, but on condition that it should be guaranteed by the British Government, and the guarantee given beforehand. The British Government must also authorize them to communicate to the Parliament of Canada the assurance that, the occasion arising, England will have prepared an adequate naval force for Lake Ontario." Her Majesty's Government has assented to the proposal that if the Province will undertake the works and raise the money, the mother country shall guarantee the loan, and it promises to apply to Parliament on the subject. It will also supply the armaments for the works. But "the desire and decision of the Provincial Legislature ought to be pronounced before any application is made to the Imperial Parliament." As far as we can understand from Mr. CARDWELL's dispatch, it is probable, however, that the whole question of fortification at the expense of the provinces will be put off until the Confederation has been actually completed. But whenever the subject comes before the House of Commons it will deserve a complete and conscientious discussion. To guarantee loans for fortifications made at the suggestion of a British officer and under the pressure of the British Colonial Office, to provide that the cost of the militia shall not exceed a million dollars yearly, to promise a squadron on Lake Ontario whenever it shall be necessary, and all this in addition to fortifying Quebec at our own cost and keeping up a small army in the provinces, is an acceptance of military responsibility which ought not to be lightly undertaken.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

From the London Times, June 19.

At length all the preparations connected with the final departure of this great telegraphic expedition are completed. On Wednesday the *Amethyst* left the telegraph works with the last length of 245 miles of cable on board, and on Saturday the operation of coiling this in was begun. This work will probably last till the 22d inst., when the *Great Eastern* will have in her as nearly as possible 7,000 tons of cable, or, including the iron tanks which contain it and the water in which it is sunk, about 9,000 tons in all. In addition to this she has already 7,000 tons of coal on board, and 1,500 tons more still to take in. This additional weight, however, will not be added till she leaves the Medway, which she will do on the morning of the 24th, for the Nore, when the rest of the coals and special stores will be put aboard, and these will bring her mean draught down to 32½ feet. Her total weight, including engines, will then be rather over 21,000 tons, a stupendous mass for any ship to carry, but well within the capacity of the *Great Eastern*, of which the measurement tonnage is 24,000. Her way out from the Nore will be by Bullock's Channel, which the Admiralty are having carefully buoyed, to avoid all risk in these rather shallow waters. Before the following Spring tides set in, about the 6th or 7th of July, the *Great Eastern* will start for Valentia. There she is expected to arrive about the 9th or 10th, and there she will be met by the two ships of war appointed to convoy her—the *Terrible* and the *Sphinx*. Both these vessels are being fitted with the best apparatus for deep-sea soundings; with buoys and means for buoying the end of the cable, if ever it should become necessary; and with Bollen's night-light naval signals, with which the *Great Eastern* is likewise to be supplied. To avoid all chance of accident, the big ship will not approach the Irish coast nearer than twenty or twenty-five miles, and her stay off Valentia will be limited to the time occupied in making a splice with the massive shore end, which for a length of twenty-five miles from the coast will be laid previous to her arrival. This monstrous shore-end, which is the heaviest and strongest piece of cable ever made, will be dispatched in a few days, and be laid from the head of a sheltered inlet near Cahirciveen out to the distance we have stated, where the end will be buoyed and watched by the ships of war till the *Great Eastern* herself comes up. Some idea of the strength and solidity of this great end may be guessed by the fact that its weight per mile is very little short of half the weight of an ordinary railway metal. For the shore end at Newfoundland only three miles are required, and this short length will be sent in the *Great Eastern*. When once the splice is made from the great cable to the English shore end—an operation which will consume about five hours—the work of laying the cable will instantly commence. By that time every mile of the cable in the three tanks will have been joined up, and at a stated hour, morning and evening, a series of signals will be sent through the cable to the land at Valentia, and thence to London, giving the latitude and longitude of the great ship, the state of the weather, and the number of miles payed out. The cable will first be taken out from the forward tank, next from that amidships, and lastly from that astern; and if all goes well the vessel should arrive with 560 miles of cable in her still unused, an excess which is most wisely allowed in case of accident. We may add that since the paying-out apparatus has been in work its action has been faultless. Messrs. CANNING, CLIFFORD and TEMPLE have absolute charge of all the details connected with the submergence. Mr. DE SAUTY is in charge of the electrical condition of the cable for the makers, Mr. VARLEY goes to represent the Atlantic Company, and Prof. THOMPSON as scientific adviser and referee. These gentlemen, however, are only the chiefs of the various large departmental staffs which will be on board.

With regard to the process of laying, it is hoped the *Great Eastern* may be kept throughout the whole voyage at a uniform speed of six knots per hour, faster than which it would not be safe, as a rule, to run out the cable. At less speed than this, however, the big ship would fail of steerage way, and with a beam wind would certainly go to leeward without some counteracting influence. This influence will be afforded, if necessary, by the paddle-engines, which are to be disconnected, and the efforts of one wheel at either side would be quite sufficient to over-balance the effects of anything but a very violent storm. This latter risk is now literally all that has to be feared. Everything else which human foresight can suggest, either in cable or ships, everything which long experience or scientific progress can devise, has been provided, and the success or failure of this vast expedition is now only a question of weather. On this only doubtful point, therefore, it is gratifying to know that Capt. ANDERSON is sanguine of all going well. In his experience of many years and hundreds of voyages backward and forward in command of the Cunard lines over this very track of the Atlantic, he states that in the early part of July it never blows long or strong, and that during that time he has never heard of any bad weather which could for a moment affect a vessel like the *Great Eastern*. If these anticipations should prove correct—and there are none better capable of forming them than Capt. ANDERSON—and it all goes well, both as to course and rate of steaming, telegraphic communication with the United States may be looked for at the latest about the 20th or 21st of next month. Yet, in this estimate of events, it must not be forgotten that, in the last memorable expedition in the *Agamemnon*, midsummer was fixed on as the time when a storm in the Atlantic was almost impossible, and the records of the Meteorological Departments both here and in America certainly justified such an expectation, as they showed that for fifty years no storm had taken place at that time. Yet it was precisely on the 21st of June that the hurricane with which the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* had been battling for some days was at its heighth, and those on board the ill-stowed *Agamemnon*, at least, knew not from hour to hour which was to be their last. Most earnestly is it to be wished that on this great occasion the calculation of averages, if not more just, may prove at least more fortunate. As far as regards the cable itself there is absolutely nothing to be desired.

The Malta and Alexandria wire was an enormous improvement on that by means of which it was hoped to connect England with the United States. That laid along the Persian Gulf is again a great improvement on the Malta and Alexandria; while this which is to cross the Atlantic is a still more marked improvement on them all. So exquisitely delicate are the tests that a minute flaw even in one of the four coatings of gutta-percha has been detected, its place defined almost to a yard or so, and the length in which it occurred at once cut out. It is a singular but significant fact that almost all the accidents and stoppages which have occurred to submarine cables have arisen from those which have been laid in shallow water. A deep-sea line once well laid seldom or never gives future trouble, except, of course, in those few rare cases where the line has to be taken over ocean depths known to be liable to volcanic disturbances. Thus the deep sea portions of the Malta and Alexandria line from Malta to Tripoli have, it is stated, never given an hour's uneasiness, while the shallow sections from Bengazi, &c., to Alexandria are constantly getting out of repair. As a set-off to this, however, it is only fair to say that shallow cables may be repaired with as much facility as they seem to break down; while, on the other hand, the first fault of a deep-sea line is, as a rule, its last.

At the bottom of the Atlantic, it is needless to say that no volcanic disturbances are apprehended. Along the route on which the cable is to be laid, the depths vary from 1,500 to about 2,500 fathoms. The dangerous part of this course has hitherto been supposed to be the sudden dip or bank which occurs about a hundred miles off the west coast of Ireland, and where the water was supposed to deepen in the course of a few miles from about 300 fathoms to nearly 2,000. Such a rapid descent has naturally been regarded with alarm by telegraphic engineers, and this alarm has led to a most careful sounding survey of the whole supposed bank by Capt. DAYMAN, acting under the instructions of the Admiralty. The result of this shows that the supposed precipitous bank, or submarine cliff, is a gradual slope of nearly 60 miles. Over this long slope the difference between its greatest height and greatest depth is only 8,760 feet, so that the average incline is, in round numbers, about 145 feet per mile. A good gradient on a railway is now generally considered to be 1 in 100 feet, or about 53 in a mile, so that the incline on this supposed bank is only about three times that of an ordinary railway. In fact, as far as soundings can demonstrate anything, there are few slopes in the bed of the Atlantic as steep as that of Holborn-hill. In no part is the bottom rocky, and with the exception of a few miles, which are shingly, only ooze, mud or sand is to be found.

As regards the commercial prospects of the undertaking, it may be stated that the Atlantic Company have begun their work under the renewed agreement with the government for a subsidy of £20,000 a year, and, in addition, a guarantee of 8 per cent. upon a capital of £600,000. All systems of government guarantee of this kind are in themselves radically bad and opposed to every rule of free trade and commercial enterprise. In this case, however, the guarantee is not only at variance with the principles of political economy, but possesses its own special attributes of absurdity. Thus, in return for their guarantee, which is only to continue in force while the line is in working order, the government demand that the maximum charge for messages shall not exceed 2s. 6d. per word. With such a tariff the line would be absolutely choked with messages, and the company, in return for its overwork and general maladministration of business, would only receive a revenue of £250,000 a year. At a tariff of £1 per word, on the contrary, the company, while guaranteeing a message to, and the receipt of a reply from, any part of the United States within 24 hours, could with ease earn a revenue of £1,000,000 a year or nearly twice the cost of the present cable. In fact, the Government guarantee is only conditional on the line being in working order, and while it is so working the company can, for the reasons we have stated, do ten times better without it. If the shareholders are wise, the sooner they shake off this clog upon their enterprise the better. At present, it is estimated that the operation of telegraphing can be safely conducted day and night at the rate of from six to eight words a minute. Both Prof. THOMPSON and Mr. VARLEY, however, are confident that with the new machines they have invented this rate may be increased to nearly 12 words a minute. On this expectation, however, we decline to venture an opinion. The dispatch of a message of 100 words through the line to America, and the clear receipt of a similar number in reply, will, after the cable has been laid, be accepted by the company as a proof that the wire is in perfect working order, and without further formality it will at once be opened to the use of the public. Most earnestly do we hope that this greatest scientific undertaking may be followed by the commercial and political success which the completion of telegraphic communication with the United States must achieve.

THE QUEEN'S COURT.

The Queen held a sixth court at Buckingham Palace on Saturday, June 17.

Her Majesty, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess HELENA, Princess LOUISE, and Princess BEATRICE, left Windsor Castle at 12 o'clock, and on arriving in London drove to Marlborough House to visit the Princess of WALES.

Her Majesty reached Buckingham Palace shortly before 2 o'clock.

His Royal Highness, the Prince of WALES, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, and attended by Earl SPENCER, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lieut.-Gen. KNOLLYS, Lieut.-Col. KEPPEL, and Mr. C. L. WOOD, arrived at the garden entrance of the palace at 4 o'clock.

Her Majesty's Body-Guard of the Honorable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty at the Court, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Sir WILLIAM TOPHAM, the Lieutenant. The following officers were also present with the corps: Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM M'CALL, the Clerk of the Check and Adjutant, and Capt. N. G. PHILIPS, the Sub-Officer.

The Royal Body-Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty at the palace, under the command of Lieut.-Col. C. PATTERSON, the Exon-in-Waiting. Lieut.-Col. COOKE, the Ensign, was also present with the corps.

A guard of honor of the Grenadier Guards was mounted in the court of the palace.

The Queen, accompanied by the Prince of WALES, Princess HELENA, Princess LOUISE, Prince ARTHUR, and Prince LEOPOLD, entered the throne-room soon after 4 o'clock.

In attendance upon Her Majesty were—the Duchess of Wellington, Mistress of the Robes; Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain; the Marquis of Ailesbury, Master of the Horse; Earl Spencer, Groom of the Stole to the Prince of Wales; the Countess of Caledon, Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting; Viscountess Forbes, the Bedchamber Woman in Waiting; Lady Caroline Barrington, the Lady Superintendent; Hon. Flora Macdonald and Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Maids of Honor in Waiting; Viscount Castlerosse, Vice-Chamberlain; Viscount Bury, Treasurer of the Household; Lord Proby, Comptroller of the Household; Col. Sir Thomas M. Biddulph, Master of the Household; Lord Cremorne, the Lord in Waiting; Col. the Hon. A. Liddell, the Groom in Waiting; Lord Charles Fitzroy and Col. the Hon. D. De Ros, the Equerries in Waiting; Hon. Spencer Ponsonby, Controller of the Lord Chancellor's Department; Viscount Gough, the Gold Stick in Waiting; the Earl of Ducie, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; Lord Foley, Captain of the Gentlemen at Arms; Col. De Bathe, the Field Officer in Brigade Waiting; and Major-Gen. the Hon. C. Grey.

The Earl of St. Germans, Lord Steward, was prevented by indisposition from attending the court.

The Queen wore a black silk dress, with train, trimmed with crape and jet, and a Mary Queen of Scots cap, with long veil, the cap ornamented with large diamonds. Her Majesty wore a necklace and cross of diamonds, the Riband and Star of the Order of the Garter, the Victoria and Albert Order, and the Order of Louise of Prussia.

Her Royal Highness the Princess HELENA wore a train of rich blue silk, trimmed with blonde; petticoat of rich white glacé, covered with tulle and trimmed with blue flowers; headdress, flowers to correspond, feathers and veil; ornaments, diamonds, Victoria and Albert Order and Order of St. Isabel.

Her Royal Highness, the Princess LOUISE, wore a train of rich pink silk, trimmed with tulle and bows of ribbon, petticoat of white glacé covered with white tulle and trimmed with pink roses; headdress to correspond, feathers and veil; ornaments, pearls and diamonds; order of VICTORIA and ALBERT.

Many distinguished persons had the honor of receiving invitations to attend the Court.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

From the London Times.

In all seriousness, the retrospect of the past five years is startling from the prosperity it reveals. We talk glibly of millions, but the imagination of the best among us is feeble to estimate the benefits conferred on all classes of the community by the least of the items we have mentioned. Still less are we able to appreciate the abundant and unceasing energy of production which has made our past success possible, and which grows at an accelerating rate as the fetters of the erroneous legislation of the past are removed. As to the figures themselves, the short result of those we have already given understates the truth. The estimated expenditure of the year 1860-1 was no less than £73,691,000, while the estimates of the current year amount to no more than £66,149,000. It is true that in the former year a large sum was included on account of the China war, but if we put aside this disturbing cause there remains a clear gain of £3,742,000 in the comparison of the ordinary expenditure of the two years. The reduction is important, though it still leaves the expenditure at a sum which would once have been thought tolerable only during a time of war, and it is not the least marvel connected with our financial prosperity that it should be able to withstand the pressure of our present inflated estimates. Our national income grows almost without a check. The sums received at the Exchequer last year actually exceeded the revenue of 1860-'1, although in the interval taxes had been remitted to the extent of £10,600,000. The whole amount of taxes remitted in the years 1860-'5 has been £16,036,648; they extend to such simple luxuries, or rather necessaries, as tea, sugar, cheese, eggs and rice, and the enormous increase of trade in these articles following the reduction and abolition of duties has shown that the benefit felt by the people has very much exceeded the actual sum of taxation given up by the Exchequer. It may seem a small matter, but we imported last year three hundred million eggs, and the number is still increasing. A more important fact, which should always be remembered, is that, simultaneously with the reduction of our own tariff, we have secured access to a market which had previously been almost closed to us. An increase of imports must, of course, be accompanied by an increase of exports, since every purchase is also a sale; but the French treaty facilitated exchange by breaking down the French tariff as well as our own. Our manufacturers found new customers at the very moment that the great body of the nation were allowed to lay out their money to the best advantage, and we were thus enabled at a stroke to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market.

It is possible that Mr. GLADSTONE himself would refer to the reduction in the total of the national debt as the best testimonial to his financial policy. This reduction is a measure which he has had very much at heart, and though he has not always been fortunate in his methods of procedure, he deserves credit for appreciating the importance of the object. Between 1860 and 1865 the net decrease has been £10,789,912; but this does not adequately represent the success of his management. In the same period £3,490,000 was added to the debt on account of fortification expenses, so that apart from this exceptional and temporary cause of increase, the reduction would have been £14,279,912. This result has been mainly due to the successful conversion of stock into terminable annuities, a process which will admit of indefinite extension with the further development of Post-Office Savings-Banks, and the increase of the funds deposited in them.

THE COTTON FACTORY SUFFERERS.

From the London Times, June 19.

Yesterday a very simple ceremony marked the formal close of a great and memorable passage in the history, not only of this country, but even of the world. Mr. FARNALL announced to the Central Relief Committee at Manchester his recall by the Poor Law Board from the post of Special Commissioner in the Cotton District, which he has now held for three years, and the committee adjourned *sine die*. * * * This proceeding amounts to an official recognition of the end of the great cotton famine, and it implies the breaking up of the entire system of relief throughout the cotton district. The changes in the last four years have been so rapid that it is hard for us now to realize the full meaning of this announcement. Great as the distress caused by the cotton famine at its height, it was yet borne by the nation without any exhausting effort, and it has passed into our memories as a sudden and transient, however great a calamity. But it would not be fitting to let such an occasion pass without recalling the dangers through which we have so safely passed, and without some acknowledgment of the generous and indefatigable labors and the patient sagacity which alone could have brought us safely through such a perilous period.

It was about this time four years that the prospect of the paralysis of the cotton trade was being forced upon our attention; but the outdoor pauperism of the district was then at an average rate of 40,000 persons, and it was not until the end of 1861, that the increase began to be ominous. All through 1862, however, the famine gradually increased in intensity, until in December of that year, the total number of persons in receipt of relief from the Guardians and the Local Committees fell little short of 50,000. This half a million of persons was in the short space of a few months reduced to the danger of sheer starvation, unless relieved by prompt and vast munificence. * * * * To support this crisis and to prepare these happy results was a task of incomprehensible magnitude. The wages which were being lost to the operatives amounted to no less than £170,000 a week, or nine or ten millions a year. Whence were the funds to come which could even partially supply the place of this enormous revenue, and where was the machinery to administer it? Both the one and the other started into instantaneous existence with the rise of the demand. Not only in this country did a benevolence beyond all precedent pour apparently inexhaustible supplies into the distressed districts, but, as will be seen from the report read yesterday at Manchester, the four quarters of the globe united in this unanimous charity. Asia contributed £132,625: America, North and South, £75,480; Australasia no less than £64,740; while even Africa sent more than £10,000. Domestic liberality bore more than a due proportion to these international contributions, and no enumeration of the funds dispensed by the Relief Committee, by the Guardians, and in Public Works would give an adequate conception of the whole amount expended. Meanwhile the administration of this vast system of relief was being rapidly elaborated by the mutual exertions of every class, and all combined to share the general burdens and divide the accumulated labor. Committees of Relief were established which quickly put themselves in connection with their guardians and supplemented their work. An act was passed by which, when the charge of relief became too heavy for the parish it was shared by the Union, and when it was too large for the Union it was shared by the county. In connection with the work of the Relief Committee every house was visited by voluntary messengers of charity; ladies devoted their tender and skillful tact to devise methods of alleviating the suffering and monotony of the time, schools were opened to improve the idle hours, and kitchens established for the sick and feeble. Lastly, the Public Works Act supplied at once money, occupation and permanent benefits to the operatives. It will be seen from the report read yesterday that the results of this Act have more than answered expectation. No less than £1,000,000 of money has been expended during the two years it has been in operation, £1,000 a week has been on an average paid in wages, 35,000 men have been employed, private resources have been called out to meet the public advances, and it is but a part of what has been accomplished that 200 miles of streets have been sewered, formed, paved, channeled, and had footwalks constructed. The system of relief which in all these forms has been now in operation for three years is scarcely less complex and not less admirable than that wonderful industry for the paralysis of which it provided the temporary remedy. It started into life far more suddenly, it worked with not less regularity, and it was not less beneficent in its results. At length the long and patient labor is rewarded by being rendered unnecessary. The number of persons in receipt of relief from the Guardians was last week reduced to 70,000, and the number appears rapidly diminishing, for the decrease since the 23th of April is 14,338. In short, though the numbers in receipt of relief are still about fifty per cent. greater than they were before the famine, yet they were not sufficiently numerous to be beyond the reach of the ordinary operation of the Poor Law, and all exceptional action has, therefore, for the present ceased.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS (RETIRING PENSIONS) BILL.

In the House of Commons on the 19th, on the order of the day for going into committee on this bill,

Sir W. JOLLIFFE said he had formerly drawn attention to the memorial of Sir FRANCIS HEAD, asking that his claims should be considered; but it now appeared that the Government were unwilling to make any special provision in his favor. Under these circumstances he had received the following letter from Sir FRANCIS, asking that his case should not be pressed:

CROYDON, June 6, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR WILLIAM JOLLIFFE: In cheerful submission to the adverse decision of Her Majesty's Government, with respect to my services in Canada, which has just been privately communicated to me, I lose no time in expressing to you my earnest desire that you will kindly abstain from uttering in the House of Commons another word in my behalf. For, as my case is now hopeless, you will, I am sure, concur with me that it would ill become me to allow—if I can possibly prevent it—any member of Parliament uselessly to interrupt, for a single moment, the unanimity with which the Colonial Governor's Pension Bill will, I hope, without any further reference to my services, now pass into a law.

Believe me to remain yours faithfully and gratefully,
F. B. HEAD.

The House then went into committee on the bill.

On clause 2—

Mr. NEWDEGATE asked what rule had been adopted with regard to these pensions, and upon what principle the claims of Sir FRANCIS HEAD had been rejected.

Mr. CARDWELL said this bill was based upon length of services, and the period of Sir FRANCIS HEAD's service was extremely short. Last year he had given a pledge that the subject should be fully considered; so that, if they were unable to admit the claims of Sir F. HEAD, the right honorable gentleman opposite should have the opportunity of taking what course he felt inclined to take upon this bill. Since then the case had been fully considered, and the government thought it impossible to insert a clause providing for that particular case.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said that Sir FRANCIS HEAD's letter did that distinguished public servant great honor. He expressed his deep regret at the decision come to by the government.

Mr. ADDERLEY moved the insertion of words limiting the grant of these pensions out of the British treasury to cases in which the salaries were a charge on the British treasury. It was an act of absolute folly to charge the Imperial revenue with pensions in cases where the salaries were payable by the colonies. The bill was a continuation of the old vicious system by which the interests of the Crown and of the colonies were regarded as being separate.

Mr. CARDWELL said the objections taken to the bill were the same as those which were made on the second reading, and they had therefore already been disposed of by the House.

Mr. HENLEY reminded the House that it was already nearly a quarter to 2 o'clock, and that they had to meet again at 12 o'clock.

Mr. B. COCHRANE said it would only take twenty minutes to go through the bill. [Laughter.]

After some discussion, Mr. ADDERLY's amendment was negatived.

On the motion of Mr. CARDWELL, the Chairman reported progress, and the House resumed.

THE HAY HARVEST AND THE CROPS.

In the North and East Ridings, the hay harvest was commenced last week, and this week will be general everywhere, and will, with a continuance of the present weather, be of very short duration. Several lots mown last week are now in stack, the hot sun and drying wind making the grass into hay in twenty-four hours, and rendering the process of "cocking" unnecessary. The prolonged drought has rendered it necessary to mow the grass in haste on all the chalk and limestone lands, and upon the sands; and in these positions, from want of moisture during June, the crop is light, but has been got in in splendid order. In the ings and lowlands, however, there is as good a crop as could be desired, and if secured in as good order as during last week, the prospects for the Winter will be very different from last year. Indeed, the price of old hay has now fallen to below £5 per ton—a reduction from the prices of six months ago of 50 per cent., at the least. Pastures, generally, are getting bare, and unless rain comes soon, the farmers will have to break the aftermath directly the hay crop is off. It is from this cause the demand for grazing cattle has considerably slackened, the high price of butcher's meat having led farmers to overstock their land. The clover crop is being got remarkably well, and generally there is a fair yield. Where used as sheep-pastures, the eatage is getting scarce, owing to the drought. This same cause has done much harm to the turnip crop, nearly all the early-sown lots being eaten off by the beetles as soon as the plants appeared, and the lands are now being resown. Rain for this crop is urgently needed. The wold-lands, in working, show no sign of moisture at all. Potatoes are looking remarkably well. The corn crops vary greatly. Wheat, as a whole, is a fair average-looking crop, on some soils where the full complement of sheep were fed and oil-cake used, the crop is very good and promises well; on other lands where the failure of the turnips and the seeds led to a reduction of the numbers per acre and artificial food was not given there the crop is light. On the stone lands and the sands there are signs of premature ripening of the straw, simply the result of want of rain. The whole wheat crop will be in ear in a few days, but the yield of straw will generally be short. Spring corn, without exception, wants rain badly; the straw has made very poor growth, and the crops are turning yellow, oats particularly. The season has suited rye, which is splendidly grown and in full flower. Mangold wurtzel has been very sparingly sown, and does not promise well. Peas and beans are very healthy and full of promise. The fruit crops, except apples, are pretty good.

LONGWORTH VS. YELVERTON.

In the action of damages at the instance of THERESA LONGWORTH, or YELVERTON, against Hon. Mrs. YELVERTON, (late FORBES,) founded on a letter written by the defender, alleged to contain defamatory expressions, the pursuer attempted to found jurisdiction in the Scotch courts by arrestment of books and papers in the hands of Messrs. M'LACHLAN & STEWART, booksellers, Edinburgh, understood to be the property of the late Professor FORBES, and alleged to belong to the defender as residuary legatee. The Lord Ordinary has issued an interlocutor, in which he states that he has come to the conclusion that the pursuer has failed to prove her allegations as to the property of the articles arrested. The onus lay on the pursuer to prove that they belonged to the defender; and although in order to found jurisdiction in Scotland the value of the property need not be great, the fact that it is truly the defender's property must be placed beyond reasonable doubt.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The Duke of WELLINGTON has addressed the following letter to his tenantry at Strathfieldsaye:

"DEAR SIR: I think it right to explain clearly to you my feeling regarding the exercise of your vote. It is a trust imposed upon you for the advantage of the country, and the responsibility for the proper exercise of it rests on yourself alone. It is placed by the country in your hands, not in mine, and I beg you distinctly to understand that no one has any authority for stating that I wish to bias you in favor of any candidate. I am yours, &c., WELLINGTON."

THE BIRTH OF A PRINCE.

Viscount SYDNEY, Lord Chamberlain, brought up Her Majesty's gracious answer to the address, which was agreed to on Tuesday last:

"Your loyal and dutiful address upon the birth of the Prince, my grandson, afforded me much satisfaction; and I thank you for the affectionate interest which you have expressed in the domestic happiness of myself and my family."

FRANCE.

THE PARIS JOURNALS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS

The Paris journals publish the following:

"Letters received here from Washington state that the enrollments for Mexico has proved a complete failure, and that President JOHNSON had decided to maintain friendly relations with European and neighboring Powers. It was asserted that he would restrict the rights to be accorded to the blacks, and especially that they would not be allowed to bear witness against the whites."

The Portuguese Minister has delivered to the Emperor the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. James of the Sword.

The Czar's aide-de-camp has remitted a letter to the Emperor NAPOLEON, from the Czar, together with the insignia of the Russian Orders, which have been conferred upon the Prince Imperial.

The Emperor has already received on account of his *Historie de Jules César*, the sum of 40,000 francs. The whole amount which His Majesty would have to receive, if it had not been already given away to other persons, would be 642,000 francs.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says:

The great mill-owners are beginning to calculate what quantity of cotton they will receive from America and the price. They say that even at present America has not much to dispose of and it is, moreover, very uncertain whether the Southern planters can find the means or whether the negroes now emancipated will assist in the cultivation of the land. There is a regular demand for cotton at Havre and prices are firm.

The cotton market at Marseilles is becoming more brisk.

There has been a slight fall in the price of petroleum oil at Marseilles.

Complaints are beginning to be heard from farmers of the cold dry north wind, and a consequent want of rain. From the accounts taken altogether, the produce of the wheat crop will not be above that of a very ordinary year.

Wheat has now fallen in the French markets to the lowest figure.

The north wind and hot sun have been injuries to the Indian corn in the Saone and Loire.

The potato crop will be abundant.

THE "INFERNAL MACHINE" AT TOULON.

The wonderful invention which was to destroy whole fleets without even touching them appears to have collapsed suddenly in renown. We have seldom read a more amusing contrast between sanguine rumor and cool official narrative than is contained in the following extracts from recent proceedings in the French Corps Legislatif. This is how the infernal machine was described by an unofficial speaker on Thursday:

"Viscount DE KERVEGUEN said he had received letters from Toulon which spoke of an engine of destruction just invented, the electric force of which far surpassed anything hitherto imagined. An old ship, twenty-five metres in length, had been sunk in a second by a kind of torpedo, which did not wait to be struck by the vessel, but which came down upon it and exterminated it with the rapidity of lightning. What, then, asked the Viscount, is the use of cuirassed frigates? What of your continual transformations? Steamers replace sailing vessels, iron-plated ships effect a new revolution; then in the twinkling of an eye there comes a new invention which annihilates them all. [Laughter.] The experiment is not costly, and will soon be repeated. This torpedo will doubtless soon be employed by the army, and a small platoon of cavalry, carrying this terrible engine, will then have the power of destroying whole regiments." [Renewed laughter.]

But this is what took place on Friday.

M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC requested the Government Commissioner to give the Chamber some information respecting a new engine of war which an honorable member had stated on a previous sitting to have been recently tried at Toulon.

M. DUPUY DE LOME (Government Commissioner) replied that there was nothing new in the invention. It consisted of a water-tight case filled with powder, and laid at the bottom of the water ready to be fired by electricity when an enemy's vessel might be passing over it. Similar contrivances had been used in America and elsewhere. A committee was at present engaged in making experiments with the same kind of machines in England. The system was worth studying as a means of defence for ports and roadsteads; but to suppose that it would render unnecessary the construction of more war ships was going much too far. [Laughter.]

SPAIN.

The Madrid *Correspondencia* says: "The civil guard of Valencia have captured a wagon laden with arms and ammunition, two cannon and ninety-two shells. The Government have refused to grant the request of the late Captain-General of Valencia for an inquiry into his conduct. Gen. PRIM has gone to Caprera to visit Gen. GARIBALDI."

The *Telegrafo* of Barcelona asserts that he has gone to see his old friend OMER PASHA.

The French Ambassador at Madrid, and the Foreign Minister have signed the Treaty of Commerce between France and Spain. The Treaty will be submitted to the Cortes.

PRUSSIA.

CLOSE OF THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBER.

BERLIN, Saturday, June 17.

The Prussian Chambers were prorogued at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The following is a summary of the Speech from the Throne, which was read by Herr VON BISMARK:

"The combined efforts of the representatives and the government could only have led to decisive results if the welfare of the country had continued, even in the face of political dissension, to be the supreme object of all parties. But such has not been the case. The clearly expressed intention of the majority of the Lower House to place difficulties in the way of the Ministry has proved detrimental to the material welfare of the country. By rejecting the budget and the bills for the reorganization of the army, the increase of the Prussian fleet, and the expenses of the war with Denmark, the Chamber of Deputies has refused demands which the government was compelled to make. The Chamber has adopted resolutions which the government cannot carry out. Instead of the desired understanding having been arrived at, the session closes with the impression of mutual estrangement. The government will continue to conduct public affairs according to the wants of the country, and will vigorously represent the interests of Prussia both at home and abroad. It hopes that the day is not far distant when the nation, through its representatives, will express to the King its approval and thanks for the course which has been pursued.

His Majesty thanks the Upper House for the devotion and fidelity it has again displayed during this session."

After the ceremony of proroguing the Chambers, Herr GRABOW, President of the Lower House, made a speech, in which he enumerated the events of the session, and continued as follows:

"The debates have furnished a gloomy picture of the internal condition of the country, and have confirmed what I stated in my speech at the opening of the Chambers. The speech from the Throne complains that no understanding had been arrived at; but what the government demanded was the submission of the Chamber. The efforts to transform a constitutional into an absolute police and military state have reached the utmost limit, but they will wreck upon the loyalty of the people to the constitution manifested by thrice electing its representatives. The session has not been without results. Commercial treaties have been sanctioned, and measures for the extension of railways passed. Let us gather around the constitution and Sovereign who has sworn to protect it."

In conclusion the President proposed three cheers for the King.

Herr TADDEL thanked the President in the name of

(*Continued on the Eighth Page.*)

THE FOURTH.

THE MILITARY AND CIVIC DISPLAY.

HONORS TO OUR RETURNED VETERANS.

National Salutes, Joy Bells, Pyrotechnics and Illuminations.

Preparations in Brooklyn and Elsewhere.

The Fourth will be celebrated this year in a manner worthy of the occasion. Twelve months ago the country was engaged in a devastating war, the end of which no man could foresee. This year the recurrence of the nation's birthday finds us in a condition of peace. The country can therefore afford to indulge in a display which last year would have seemed out of place. In this city, the preparations for the celebration of the day exceed those made on any previous occasion. The Common Council have appropriated the sum of $20,000 for the purpose. Whether the whole amount is to be expended in fireworks and music the public have yet to learn, but certainly a very large quantity of both could be supplied for half the money. Not content, however, with celebrating one day, they recommend our citizens in the published programme to observe the 3d also as a holiday. It is quite probable, in view of the fact that the Stock and Produce Exchanges will be closed to-day, that very little business of any kind will be transacted until Wednesday morning.

The day will be ushered in by a national salute from the Battery at sunrise, and the chimes of Old Trinity under the direction of Mr. JAMES AYLIFFE will peal forth at 8 A. M., and at noon, as joyously as heretofore.

The following is the programme:

TRINITY CHURCH CHIMES.

1. Changes on eight bells.
2. Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.
3. Yankee Doodle.
4. Gentle Zitella.
5. Had I a Heart.
6. For God and Liberty.
7. Grand national Fantasia, written for Trinity chimes by GEO. F. BRISTOW, in honor of our great victories, introducing the following chimes: Vive L'America, Should Soldier Boy, Old Folks at Home, Coming through the Rye, Hail Columbia, The Campbells are Coming, &c.
8. Lovely Lily of the Vale.
9. Airs from Child of the Regiment.
10. What Fairy like Music.
11. On to the Field of Glory.
12. The Soldiers' Return.
13. Red, White and Blue.
14. Yankee Doodle.

THE MILITARY AND CIVIC DISPLAY.

Major-Gen. SANDFORD has issued the following order for the parade of

THE FIRST DIVISION NATIONAL GUARD.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. N. G.,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13.—This division will parade on Tuesday next, the Fourth of July, to celebrate the Eighty-ninth Anniversary of our National Independence, the triumphant restoration of our Union, and the return of peace.

The division line will be formed on Twenty-third-street, with the right on Fifth-avenue, at eight o'clock A. M.

The Major-General, with the concurrence of the Mayor and Corporation of the city, respectfully invite the several regiments of New-York Volunteers now in this city to unite in the celebration of the day, to enable the citizens of New-York to receive and welcome them upon their return to their homes and friends.

All regiments and battalions of volunteers disposed to coöperate with the First Division on this occasion are requested to report to the Major-General during the present week, at his office, No. 5 Tryon-row. Brig.-Gen. YATES will cause national salutes to be fired from the Battery at sunrise and at noon.

The line of march from Twenty-third-street will be up Madison-avenue to Thirty-eighth-street, through Forty-second-street to Fifth-avenue, down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, up Fourteenth-street to Union-square, where the honors of a marching salute will be paid to the Mayor and Common Council.

The division staff will assemble at the quarters of the Major-General at 7:30 A. M., at which hour Capt. OTTO'S troop will report for escort duty.

The Commissary-General will issue ammunition upon the requisition of the commandants of regiments.

By order of
Major-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.
CHAS. T. TOMES, Major and Volunteer Aid-de-Camp.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

Gen. SANFORD has also issued an invitation to all returned officers of volunteers, in this city and the vicinity, who have been honorably discharged, and are not connected with battalions and regiments who will parade on the 4th inst., to unite in the celebration of the day, and for that purpose to assemble in uniform, in Fifth-avenue, with the right on Twenty-third-street, at 10:30 A. M. of that day, the field and general officers mounted, and the line officers on foot, to unite with the regiments of volunteers on duty in the ceremonies of the day, and in the line of march of the First Division.

Col. COLYER, of the State Agency, has engaged fifteen or twenty omnibusses for the Fourth, in which he intends giving the disabled men a good time. A collation will be spread by the Agency, in the City Assembly Rooms, and the boys can have a good view of the procession from the windows.

In the evening fireworks will be exhibited at the following places, and in the order of the programme:

During the interval between the pieces, aerial pyrotechnics will be displayed in rapid succession, and the bands will furnish music.

City Hall—Grafula's Band.
East Broadway and Grand-street—Hill's Band.
Madison-square—Grafula's Band.
Tompkins-square—Robertson's Band.
West Broadway and Franklin-street—Robertson's Band.
Broadway and Forty-third-street—Kingsland's Band.
Jackson-square—Kingsland's Band.
Battery—Rubell's Band.
Union Market-square, East Houston-street—Kissenberth's Band,
West Houston-street Square—Kissenberth's Band.
Marion and Spring streets—Manahan's Band.
Monroe and Market streets.
Mount Morris-square.
Thirty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues—Blind Band.
Liberty-square—Kingsland's Band.
Fourth-avenue Park—Kingsland's Band.

It is expected a number of civic societies will turn out to do honor to the occasion. The shipping and the public buildings will doubtless make a liberal display of bunting, and the occupants of private houses will not be found wanting.

Whether any portion of the $20,000 appropriated by the Common Council is to be expended in a civic banquet has not been stated, but it is probable that the City Fathers will not forget that important part of the proceedings.

ILLUMINATIONS, ETC.

Many of our prominent citizens are making preparations to illuminate their houses on the Fourth. Some of the Broadway establishments will make a splendid display. At the old Wigwam the day will be honored in the usual manner, a distinguished gentleman having been invited to deliver the oration.

IN BROOKLYN.

There will be a fine display of fireworks at several places. Gen. DURYEA has issued orders for the parade of the Fifth and Eleventh Brigades. The Fourteenth and Fifty-sixth Regiments will parade as volunteers, the former acting as special escort to the volunteers.

All societies and organizations of citizens desiring to participate in the ceremonies, will form on South Fifth street, Eastern District, right on Fourth-street, at 7½ o'clock precisely, and will report to Col. IRVING STEELE, Division Inspector, for assignment of position and other information.

The march will commence at 8 o'clock precisely, and will be through Fourth-street and along the route designated by the committee of the Common Council, to the new County Court-house, where the command will be reviewed at 10 o'clock A. M., by the Mayor, city and county officers, and dismissed at or before 10½ o'clock A. M.

IN WILLIAMSBURGH.

At daylight a salute of thirty-six guns will be fired, followed by the ringing of bells. At 10½ A. M., a meeting of citizens will take place in the chapel of the Ross-street church. The following gentlemen will deliver addresses: Rev. E. S. Porter, D. D.; Richard H. Huntley, Esq.; Rev. E. W. Bliss, Rev. C. P. Pomeroy, Rev. A. H. Partridge, Rev. Chas. H. Payne and Rev. J. T. Wilson. At 4½ P. M., exercises under the direction of the Citizens' Committee, of which Hon. WM. WALL is chairman, will take place at the First Presbyterian church, corner of South Fourth and Sixth streets. D. L. NORTHRUP, Esq., will read the Declaration of Independence, and Rev. E. S. CANFIELD will deliver an oration. The churches of St. Vincent de Paul and St. Mary will celebrate the day by a picnic. In the evening every householder is invited to illuminate. The Germans of the Sixteenth Ward, it is understood, will have a grand procession and public meeting in which some thirty societies will take part.

IN JERSEY CITY, BERGEN AND HUDSON.

There will be a display of fireworks in Jersey City, notwithstanding the veto of the appropriation by the Mayor. The public schools will be closed until Wednesday next.

In Bergen a procession will form on the Old Bergen-square, at 10 A. M., consisting of the Fire Department, militia and returned veterans in full dress; the various civic societies of the town; thirty-six young ladies, representing the thirty-six States of the Union, dressed in white, and drawn in cars by twelve white horses, to be followed by citizens generally, on foot and in carriages. After marching through the principal streets, an oration will be delivered by Mr. THROCKMORTON, after which a dinner will be served up, and the day will close with a grand display of fireworks from the Town Hall. National salutes will also be fired at sunrise, noon and sundown.

In Hudson City a dinner will be given to the returned soldiers in the grove near Waverley; an oration by Hon. G. B. ADRIAN will follow, and there will be a display of fireworks in the evening.

EXCURSIONS.

Many persons have already left the city to remain probably until after the 4th, and to avoid the smell of villainous saltpetre and the ear-piercing reports of crackers and pistols. Most of the railroad companies offer great inducements to excursionists, and our advertising columns show that those who prefer to travel by water can go to West Point, Long Branch, New-Haven, Glen Cove, Glenwood, Roslyn, around Staten Island, and to numerous other places at a fabulously small expense.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival and Departure of the Ninety-third New-York—Arrival of the Tenth New-York Zouaves, the Seventy-third New-York, the Fifth Vermont, and Nineteenth Massachusetts—Detachments, &c.

The Tenth Regiment New-York Veterans, (National Zouaves,) arrived late Saturday night, and were escorted to the Eighth Regiment Armory by Col. COLYER, who furnished Robertson's Band and a good supper to the officers and men. It is understood that the command will remain in the city, to participate in the celebration of the Fourth of July.

This regiment was organized in this city, April, 1861, at the breaking out of the rebellion, and has been continually in the service since that time. After the muster out of the two-years' organization, a battalion of four companies was formed, under the command of Lieut.-Col. GEO. F. HOPPER; two additional companies were added in April, 1864, and recently four more, making a complete regimental organization. The regiment has participated in the following battles: Norfolk, Gaines' Mill, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Shepardstown Ford, Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, Wilderness, Laurell Hill, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Polopotomoy, Coal Harbor, Before Petersburgh, Reams Station, Deep Bottom, Boydtown Plank-road, Hatcher's Run, and in the pursuit of LEE'S army. They formed a portion of the Fifth Army Corps during the seven days' fight, and until after the action of Shepardstown Ford, Sept. 22, 1862, when they were transferred to the Second Corps.

In this veteran organization they have served ever since. Their losses have been very great in officers and men, particularly since the commencement of GRANT'S campaign in 1864. The following are the officers who arrived home with the regiment:

Colonel—JOEL B. BAKER.
Lieutenant-Colonel—George F. Hopper.
Major—Anthony S. Woods.
Adjutant—Brevet Capt. Charles W. Cowtan.
Quartermaster—William F. Beers.
Surgeon—Robert C. Craig.
Assistant Surgeon—Charles H. Baker.
Chaplain—Joshua Cooke.

Captains—Ed. D. Van Winkle, Harvey Y. Russell, Joseph La Flura, John R. Cooper, George H. Robertson, Samuel B. Densmore.

First Lieutenants—Dugald S. Gilkison, ——Williams, Samuel Minnes, George W. Halstead, Bernard Brady, Harvey Curtis, Michael Metzgar, ——Taylor, —— Clapsaddle, Henry A. Botsford.

Second Lieutenants—Charles Egan, Underhill J. Covert, Francis L. Meade, William N. Skidmore and —— Behan.

Col. BAKER, of the Eighth New-York Heavy Artillery, comes home in command, having been assigned to that position, with a portion of his regiment, just previous to the command being ordered home. Col. HOPPER is now the only original officer who thus continued with the Tenth during its four years' service. A number of its present officers were originally enlisted men—Capts. VAN WINKLE, RUSSELL, FIELDS and COWAN. The Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, and Adjutant had received commissions as senior officers, but could not muster on account of the reduced strength of the Tenth.

The Ninety-third New-York Veterans arrived late on Saturday night, and were hospitably entertained by the New-York State Agency, in the Eighth Regiment Armory, leaving for Albany by special steamer. The regiment numbered 515 muskets, and was under the command of Col. HAVILAND GIFFORD. The Ninety-third New-York will be in Albany on the Fourth to celebrate that day, and will thus complete three and a half years of active service.

This regiment left Albany on the 14th of February, 1862, for the seat of war, mustering 38 officers and 983 men, and at various times since that date the command has received 684 men additional, thus making an aggregate of 1,705 that have served beneath its banners. The regiment at its final muster will have 515 men and 23 officers, and of the original organization only 2 officers and 85 men remain.

The following are the battles in which the regiment has participated: Siege of Yorktown, April, 1862; Williamsburgh, May 6, 1862; Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; Fredericksburgh, Dec. 13, 1862; Chancellorsville, May 1-5, 1863; Wilderness, May 5-6, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 7-8, 1864; North Anna; Totopotomy Creek; Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864; siege of Petersburgh; Strawberry Plains; Deep Bottom; Poplar Spring Church, Sept. 30, 1864; Boydtown Plank Road, No. 1, Oct. 27, 1864; Second do., April 1, 1865; Second Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4, 1865; Jettersville, April 4, 1865; Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865; High Bridge, (near Farmville, Va.,) April 7, 1865; surrender of Gen. LEE, (Appomattox Hollow, Va.,) April 9, 1865. The following is the roster of the officers accompanying the regiment:

Field and Staff.—Col. HAVILAND GIFFORD, commanding. Lieutenant-Colonel, J. H. Northrup; Major, G. Bushnell; Surgeon, S. Smith; Assistant Surgeon, L. W. Baley; Quartermaster, D. H. King; Adjutant, B. Emfisch.

Line Officers.—Co. A—First Lieutenant, C. W. Wallace; Second Lieutenant, O. T. Perkins. Co. C—Captain, C. F. Myer; Second Lieutenant, G. Hayner. Co. D—First Lieutenant, R. Robertson; Second Lieutenant, W. H. Ball. Co. E—Captain, J. Kennedy; Second Lieutenant, Charles L. Russell. Co. F—Second Lieutenant, J. Nutting. Co. H—Captain, J. W. Gedder; First Lieutenant, G. H. Blackman; Second Lieutenant, L. W. Hamlin. Co. I—Captain, J. M. Canne.

The Seventy-third New-York Veteran Volunteers arrived late on Saturday night, per Amboy route, landing at Pier No. 1 at 10 o'clock, and proceeded to the rooms of the New-York State Agency, (Seventy-first Regiment arsenal,) escorted up town by Robertson's Band. The regiment is still at the arsenal, and may remain over for the Fourth. The Seventy-third Regiment New-York Volunteers was originally organized as the "Second Regiment New-York Fire Zouaves," and attached to the Excelsior Brigade as the "Fourth Regiment." This regiment is all that is left of the celebrated Excelsior Brigade, raised here in 1861 by Major-Gen. D. E. SICKLES. They have had 2,112 names on their rolls, and lost at Gettysburgh 360 men and 17 officers. They left here in August, 1861, under the command of Col. WILLIAM R. BREWSTER, who remained with them until November, 1864, when he was, for distinguished services in the field, promoted to the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General. They now return under the command of Col. M. W. BURNS, a most gallant soldier, who has been promoted from Captain to his present position. The regiment has inscribed upon its colors the name of every battle in which the Army of the Potomac has been engaged, from Yorktown to LEE'S surrender—has never lost a color, but taken many from the enemy.

The following is a list of the battles participated in by the Seventy-third:

1862.—Siege of Yorktown, April; Williamsburgh, May 5; West Point, May 6; seven days' battles before Richmond, June 26—July 2; Seven Pines; Fredericksburgh, (under BURNSIDE,) Dec. 13.

1863.—Chancellorsville, May 5; Gettysburgh, July 1—5; Wapping Heights, July 22; Rappahannock Station, October; Mine Run, Nov. 26.

1864.—Wilderness, May 5; Spottsylvania, May 7—8; Totopotomy, North Anna, Cold Harbor, June 1; Bethesda Church; Siege of Petersburgh; Boydtown Plank Road Oct. 27.

1865.—Second Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Fisher,) March 25; grand assault on Petersburgh, April 2; pursuit of LEE; Amelia Court-house, April 6; surrender of LEE, April 9.

The following is a complete roster of the officers now with the command.

Field and Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel, M. W. BURNS, commanding; Major, L. H. Thompson; Adjutant, J. A. Kent; Quartermaster, W. Butcher; Surgeon, J. H. Searls; Assistant Surgeon, —— Hackley.

Line Officers.—Company A—Captain, J. G. Nooman; First Lieutenant, C. W. Willson. Company B—Captain, H. Bell; First Lieutenant, Chas. H. Potter. Company E—Captain, R. W. Clark; First Lieutenant, F. B. Snyder; Second Lieutenant, —— Wood. Company F—Captain, S. C. Greenauult; Second Lieutenant, M. Carroll. Company G—Captain J. McKenna; Second Lieutenant, J. Fisher. Company H—First Lieutenant, John Bell. Company I—Captain J. Doully; First Lieutenant, C. W. Bowers.

The Fifth New-Hampshire, 460 strong, and under the command of Col. CRAFT, arrived on Saturday at midnight, and departed yesterday morning for Concord, N. H., at which place they were organized. The regiment has a brilliant record, albeit they suffered greatly on account of bounty-jumpers deserting last Winter.

The Nineteenth Massachusetts, 450 men and officers, Col. RICE, commanding, also arrived on Saturday night at a late hour, and left for Boston yesterday morning. This regiment has been in the following battles:

Fredericksburgh, (under BURNSIDE,) Dec. 13; Chancellorsville, May 5.

1863.—Gettysburgh, July 1—5; Wapping Heights, July 22; Rappahannock Station, October; Mine Run, Nov. 26.

1864.—Wilderness, May 5; Spottsylvania, May 7—8; Totopotomy, North Anna, Cold Harbor, June 1; Bethesda Church, Siege of Petersburgh, Boydtown Plank Road, Oct. 27.

1865.—Second Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; assault upon the enemy's works (usually known as Fort Fisher,) March 25; grand assault on Petersburgh, April 1, Sailor's Creek, April 6; Surrender of LEE, April 9.

The Fifth Vermont Veteran Regiment arrived during Saturday night, under the command of Lieut.-Col. R. A. KENNEDY, and numbered 450 men and 23 officers. They left yesterday by steamer for Burlington. The Fifth was raised in the northern part of the State, entering the service in September, 1861, and reënlisted as veterans in December, 1863. They served in the Second Brigade Second Division Sixth Corps. The following is a list of the officers with the command.

Field and Staff—Lieut.-Col. R. A. KENNEDY, Maj. E. O. Cole, Adjt. C. T. Leonard, Surgeon C. H. Allen, Asst. Surgeon D. L. C. Colburn, Quartermaster J. L. Eells, Chaplain J. D. Cargill.

Line Officers—Company A, Capt. Thos. Kaveeny, First Lieut. F. C. Davis. Company B, First Lieut. Chas. V. Cool. Company C, Second Lieut. W. H. Wright. Company D. Lieut. Baldwin. Company E, Lieut. Foster. Company F, Capt. Pratt. Company G, Capt. Barrett. Company H, Lieut. Grace. Company I, Capt. Kilborn. Company K, Capt. Dudley.

The following are the battles of the Fifth Vermont: Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; Fredericksburgh, Dec. 13, 1862; Mary's Heights, (where the regiment charged upon the enemy with great success,) May 3, 1863; Gettysburgh, July 1-5, 1863; Funkstown, Md., July 7, 1863; Wilderness, May 5, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 7-8, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864; siege of Petersburgh; Charlestown, Aug. 21, 1864; Winchester, (under SHERIDAN,) Sept. 19, 1864; Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864.

The Fifty-ninth New-York artillery arrived yesterday evening. This regiment is commanded by Col. W. A. OLMSTEAD. Its other field officers are Lieut.-Col. J. A. JEWELL, Major W. T. SIMMS and Adjt. GEO. MATTHEWS. The regiment marched to the State Agency in Howard-street, and they will remain in the city to participate in the festivities of the Fourth of July. The men are looking remarkably well after three and a half years of hard fighting.

This evening a grand reception of Battery A, First New-Jersey Artillery, will take place at Hoboken, N. J. The time and place of meeting is Otto Cottage, at 7 o'clock P. M. The reception is tendered to the battery by the citizens of Hoboken, and all the surviving members, with Capt. HEXAMMER, will be present in uniform to take a final adieu of each other after four years of hard service together. The Fire Department of Hoboken and vicinity, with the Turner societies, have been invited and will attend. The battery was raised by Capt. HEXAMMER in 1861, and was one of the first independent batteries to enter the service. It fired the first artillery shot of the Sixth Army Corps at West Point, on York River; was with the Army of the Potomac through all its actions, and fired the last artillery shot at Petersburgh, consuming in nearly four years over seven thousand rounds of ammunition.

THE VEGETABLE AND FRUIT FUND.

Col. COLYER wishes to acknowledge the following contributions to the returning soldiers' reception fund since those last published.

Thos. H. Maghee	$25	Goodyr's I.R.Glove Co.	$25
Horace Gray	25	Daniel Huntington	25
Union League Club	645	Camp, Brunsen & Sherry	10
Alex. Van Rensseller	25	T. J. Smith	10
Phelps, Dodge & Co	50	S. J. Tobias	10
Easton & Co	20	Edward Walker	50
G. A. Jarvis	10	Cash	5
Kemp, Day & Co	15	J. Jewett & Sons	50
Tarrytown	5	R. Burkhatter	5
Grinnell, Minturn & Co.	100	E. Devoe	1
A. W. Spies	25	W. B. Whitman	1
Saltsman, Jacob & Co	25	J. R. Bruner	10
C. Mangels	1	W. C. Martin	10
F. Guiji	1	Wm. Doane	2
Ward McLean	1	D. C. Silleck	1
L. D. Buckley	3	J. M.	1
A. Hayes	5	A. Noyte	3
Chas. Herrick	5	D. Morrison	1
M.D., L.D., J.G., T. Voorhis	6	J. J. Jones	5
J. Morrison	2	M. Pinchbeck	5
Cash	2	J. Ashcroft	5
Cash	5	Cash	5
S. Draper	29	Cash	1
E. D. Morgan	100	Cash	20
George Douglas	5	Cash	2
George W. Blunt	50	T. Malleck	25
R. W. Weston	25	Louis & T. M. C., Jr	4

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE FESTIVAL.

Departure of the New-York Delegates to the Bremen Shooting Match.

On Saturday last, the steamers *Mattawan* and *Chicopee*, accompanied to Sandy Hook the *Bremen*, on which had embarked a deputation from the New-Yorker Schützen Corps, delegated to represent the riflemen of America at the grand match which will be inaugurated at Bremen, July 16, coming to a conclusion July 23. Representatives from all parts of the world and envoys of the several Schützen Corps of Albany, Louisville, St. Louis and Milwaukee, will take part in the proceedings.

The delegates from the New-York organization, who sailed under command of Capt. BUSCH, yesterday, carried with them a number of gifts to be offered as prizes to the successful competitors. Among these presents are a set of American coins, bright from the mint, sundry gold medals, a bar of pure Nevada silver—the offering of California citizens, valued at $600—and a relic of the four years' struggle which has just come to a close, presented by GOV. FENTON, and accompanied by the subjoined letter:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, June 29, 1865.

Capt. George Schneider, Albany Sharpshooters:

SIR: I understand that you have been regularly appointed as a delegate to the Sharpshooters' Convention at Bremen. I take pleasure in authorizing you to present to the convention, in behalf of the State of New-York, a Springfield musket which was found on one of the bloodiest battle-fields during our late national struggle. The State and nation will ever cherish in grateful remembrance the heroic deeds of their adopted sons from the German States. Ever true to the spirit of liberty, your brave countrymen were quick to espouse the righteous cause of our government against those who plotted its downfall, and by their steadiness and valor have won rank among our tried and veteran soldiers. Their heroism and active sympathy have served to give double strength to the bond of cordiality and friendliness that has attached us to your fatherland. We extend a welcome to all your countrymen who may hereafter seek our hospitable land, and promise them liberal copartnership in the rights their brothers so largely aided to secure.

Very truly yours, R. E. FENTON.

All the necessary preliminaries having been completed, Capt. BUSCH, with some fifty members of his corps, were escorted to the steamer dock, at Hoboken, on Saturday last, and at once embarked on board the *Bremen*. The numerous invited guests and resident riflemen monopolized the *Chicopee* and the *Mattawan*, which steamers accompanied the outward-bound delegates as far as Sandy Hook, at which point, amid the roaring of cannon and the cheers of the escort, the vessels put about and the guests soon lost sight of their late associates.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

COSTLY SPREE ON THE ROAD.

Sergt. POLLEY, of the Eighteenth Ward Police, having arrested JOHN MCGOLDRICK and JOHN CROGAN, young bloods of the road, AMELIA RICE, a dashing and most attractive person, appeared and made the following remarkable affidavit:

Amelia Rice, of No. 129 East Twentieth-street, sworn—On the 22d of June, 1865, one gold chain, one gold locket, one gold key, one gold Spanish coin, one gold Chilian coin, one silver Mexican piece, two cluster diamond ear-rings containing seven diamond stones each, one gold cross containing eleven or thirteen diamond stones, one gold ring containing an emerald stone and set with diamonds, one gold neck chain, one pair of gold sleeve-buttons with the letter "C.," and one leather pocket-book, containing $11, all being of the value of $2,000, were stolen from her by John Crogan and John McGoldrick, under the following circumstances, namely: On the afternoon of June 22, the deponent, in company with a lady friend, entered a saloon in Twenty-fifth-street, near Third-avenue, to procure refreshments; that while in said saloon Crogan and McGoldrick entered in company with several other men, and soon engaged in conversation with deponent and her said lady friend; that soon after deponent and her said lady friend entered a coach to go to Harlem; that the said named prisoners also got into said coach, and the driver drove to Stryker's Bay Hotel, where they got out and procured more refreshments; that after remaining some time in said hotel, the deponent and her lady friend and the said prisoners reëntered the coach to return; that when deponent entered the coach at the said hotel she had all of the within-described property, contained in a small chamois bag, with the exception of the said emerald ring, which she wore at the time upon her finger; that said bag, containing all of said other property, was placed in her bosom, with a string attached and placed around her neck; that when they had reached a spot in the Central Park, the driver of said coach stopped, and that said prisoners discharged him from their hire; that deponent and her said lady friend got into another coach, which had been procured by the said two prisoners, but that the said prisoners suddenly and very unexpectedly went off; that after riding a short distance in the second coach, deponent discovered that all of the said property had been abstracted from her person and possession, and she therefore charges that it was feloniously stolen from her by the said Crogan and McGoldrick, while she was riding from Stryker's Bay to the Central Park.

To this the prisoners had nothing to say, except that they had not stolen the jewelry, and could not imagine where it had been lost. The party, they said, had drunk milk punches at the Stryker's Bay Hotel, and taken lager-bier, &c., elsewhere; but there had been, the prisoners thought, no robbery. In default of $2,500 bail each, they were committed for examination.

A COMEDY OF ERRORS.

CATHARINE MCCORT, a servant employed by Mrs. MARY E. BAKER, of No. 158 Madison-avenue, made affidavit against Mr. FREDERICK J. DE SWIFT, alleging that he had wrongfully taken and misapplied $50 belonging to Mrs. BAKER. It appears that Mrs. BAKER gave CATHARINE $50 to hand to SMITH, the milkman, who was to call for the money; but that on the morning of the 30th ult. Mr. SWIFT called, and the girl mistook the name SWIFT for SMITH, and handing Mr. SWIFT the money, demanded a receipt therefor. Mr. SWIFT, who had been engaged to teach Mrs. BAKER'S children, mistakenly supposed that the money had been sent him as a retainer, and accordingly gave the required receipt, took the $50, and departed. The error was not discovered until yesterday morning, when SMITH, the milkman, appeared. Thereupon measures were taken to apprehend Mr. SWIFT; but Ward Detective MCCARTY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, had hardly been notified before Mr. SWIFT entered and was taken into custody. He explained to Mrs. BAKER, and said that he had remitted to friends in Canada, and could not, therefore, refund her $50, but would credit the amount in his bill for her children's tuition. This proposition not being accepted, Mr. SWIFT was taken to Jefferson Market and committed for examination. Mr. SWIFT'S circular as a teacher of modern languages and literature bears the indorsement of the Count DE MONTALEMBERT and other eminent Frenchmen, Messrs. D. & J. SADLIER & Co., of Eighty-second-street and Second-avenue, and others.

"BUNDLE" THIEVES CAPTURED.

Mr. JAMES R. CULLEN, of No. 752 Broadway, having recently lost upward of $700 worth of wearing apparel which he had sent by messengers to his patrons, and having ascertained that his messengers had delivered their packages to "bundle" thieves, or that the thieves had snatched the goods from their hands, appealed to Chief Detective YOUNG, and after considerable "piping" Detective Officers BENNETT, VAUGHAN and COYLE, to whom Sergt. YOUNG entrusted the "working up" of the case, apprehended JOHN UNDERHILL, WM. SMITH, and JOHN STEPHENS, and the three prisoners were taken to Police Headquarters. Here EDWARD MORRIS, Mr. CULLEN'S errand-boy, identified UNDERHILL, as the person who, on the 7th ult., snatched from him a package containing $200 worth of clothing. These fellows usually ascertain the address on any bundle that an errand-boy may have, and then, assuming to be the owners, they take the goods and make a hasty escape; but recently, the boys being up to this dodge, the thieves have been compelled to resort to violence. Justice DODGE committed UNDERHILL in default of $1,000 bail, and held SMITH and STEPHENS for examination.

DESCENT BY CAPT. CAFFREY.

Roundsman MCKELVIE, of the Fifteenth Precinct Police, recently reported the "Sherman Cottage," in Bleecker-street, near the Bowery, as the headquarters of a gang of thieves and abandoned women; and on Saturday night Capt. CAFFREY, acting under orders from Justice DODGE, made a descent and captured the landlord, one WM. SHERMAN, and sixteen masculine and femine inmates of the den. SHERMAN was committed for trial, yesterday, and the sixteen thieves and bawds were required to give $300 bail each.

LIFTING ANOTHER'S CURRENCY.

Mr. JAMES KAIN, of No. 179 East Twenty-second-street, having paid a bill in a store in Second-avenue, near Tenth-street, inadvertently dropped his money, and it was picked up by TIMOTHY NORTON, a youth of 19. Mr. JOHN KEENAN, who witnessed the proceedings, informed Mr. KAIN, and that gentleman demanded the money, but young NORTON pretended that he knew nothing of it. The accused was thereupon apprehended by Patrolman NORTON, and Mr. KAIN'S money ($250) was recovered. Yesterday NORTON was committed for trial.

THE PETROLEUM BUBBLE.

The examination of WILLIAM D. MANN and DANIEL STRATTON, Jr., the chief cooks and bottle washers of the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company, is to take place this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, before Justice DODGE. MANN and STRATTON, meantime, lie in Jefferson Market Prison, unable to procure the required $30,000 bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

SPURIOUS BANK NOTES.

Policeman BAKER, of the Seventh Ward, apprehended ROSE KELLY, for tendering at JOHN MCCABE'S store, No. 19 Catharine-street, a spurious $10 note, purporting to have been uttered by the Girard Bank, of Philadelphia, and a spurious $5 on the Union Bank, of Troy, in payment for a cloak and shawl which she had purchased. Other counterfeits were found on the prisoner's person, as follows: Commercial Bank, of Glens Falls, $5; State Bank, of Newark, N. J., $5; Syracuse City Bank, $5. She was committed for examination.

SPIRITED YOUNG WOMAN.

On Saturday night, MARGARET WHITMAN, of No. 126 Hester-street, awoke and found a burglar in her room; but, instead of fainting, or doing anyother foolish thing, she sprang upon him, and he sought to escape from the window through which he had entered. Miss WHITMAN, however, too springy for him, caught his heels, and held him until Patrolman WOODS, of the Tenth Ward, reached the scene, and took the fellow into custody. The prisoner was committed for examination.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED.

Capt. JOURDAN has on exhibition at the Sixth Ward Police Station a quantity of wearing apparel, being coats, pantaloons and waistcoats, which Sergeant KENNEDY took from one CHARLES RICE, a person whom the police describe as a notorious thief. RICE was taken to the Tombs, and committed for examination.

ROBBED IN WATER-STREET.

Private JEREMIAH DAVIS preferred complaint against GEORGE DELAIR, a young Canadian, whom he met in a Water-street saloon, alleging that one evening last week DELAIR robbed him of $490 while the two were in the place. The accused was apprehended by Policeman CONRAN, of the Fourth Ward, but the money was not recovered. The prisoner was committed for trial, and DAVIS was sent to the House of Detention.

ROBBERY IN A STAGE.

Mr. SAMUEL T. W. SANDFORD, of No. 215 Fulton-street, was robbed of a wallet containing $650 in gold, while he was riding in a Broadway omnibus, on Saturday. He became aware of his loss just as a person sitting by his side rose to leave at Grand-street. He therefore detained the man and summoned Officer McPHERSON, of the Broadway Police, and the man, on being apprehended, rendered his name as EDWARD BARRETT, of No. 415 Second-avenue, confessed that he had picked Mr. SANDFORD'S pocket, and restored the wallet. BARRETT was taken to the Tombs, and committed in default of $2,000 bail.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

EIGHTH WARD SCHOOL MATTERS.—The Board of Education, having promised the Eighth Ward a new school edifice, to take the place of the Clark-street Grammar School (No. 38,) the Trustees of that ward met on Friday evening—present, Messrs. JOHN R. RUSSELL, MATTHIAS CLARKE, THOMAS T. EVERETT, Dr. JOHN AIKEN, Jr., and Dr. FRANCIS FLEET—to consider the subject of an available and appropriate site. Two sites are offered, namely: One known as the King-street church property, where the trustees may secure a lot 100x100 feet, costing about $50,000: the other on Macdougal-street, looking down King-street—lot 125x100 feet—to cost about the same sum. A committee was appointed to ascertain precisely what terms can be made with the owners of this property, and to report at the next meeting of the Board of Education. The Eighth Ward Trustees contemplate the erection of one of the largest and finest school houses in the city. This new building is to take the place of the old Clark-street Grammar School, (No. 38,) an edifice that has been twenty years in use, and Dr. J. ELIAS WHITEHEAD, a graduate of the Eighth Ward schools, who has been principal of the school from the day of its foundation, is to have the principalship of the new school. It is proposed to consolidate the colored schools of the Fifth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Wards, and to put the pupils therein under the roof of the old Clark-street edifice, thus giving colored pupils better and more commodious quarters than they now enjoy. The school authorities contemplate a change in the evening schools, whereby all girls shall be sent to one school and all boys to another.

FIRES.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Friday night, an incendiary fire was extinguished in Mrs. SARAH SCOTT'S millinery store, at No. 355 East Houston-street, with damage not exceeding $400. The loss is fully covered by insurance. Officer CRAFT, of the Eleventh Precinct, arrested BENJAMIN SCOTT, the proprietor, on suspicion of arson, and the prisoner was held at the Eleventh Ward Police-station to await an examination by Fire-Marshal BAKER.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, the frame building adjoining the government stables in Thirty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, occupied by Mr. H. JULIAN as a scouring and dying establishment, was destroyed by fire. The loss on both stock and building is estimated at $500. The amount of insurance does not appear.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—As JAMES WILLIAMS, a soldier, was walking up Houston-street, last evening, when near Mercer-street, he was attacked by three men, who attempted to rob him of his pocket-book, containing $780 in greenbacks, but they were unsuccessful, as the soldier showed fight, when two of the miscreants left in haste, leaving one in the power of the soldier, who punished him severely. He also succeeded in escaping, however. The robbers are well known.

HOMICIDAL AFFRAY.—On Friday night, an unknown seaman, having engaged in a wrangle with WILLIAM BOLTE, in his porter-house, at No. 45 Whitehall-street, stabbed him in the arm; whereupon BOLTE took a club from behind his counter and beat the unknown until he became unconscious. BOLTE was taken by the First Precinct Police, and the sailor was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths last week was 148, of which 40 were adults and 108 under 2 years of age. The principle causes were: Cholera infantum, 37; consumption, 15; convulsions, 9; inflammation of the brain, marasmus and dropsy, 6 each; debility, 5; inflammation of the lungs, typhoid fever and diarrhea, 4 each; scarlet fever and hooping-cough, 3 each; croup, diphtheria and small pox, 2 each; puerperal fever and cholera morbus, 1 each. Under one year of age, 68. Natives of the United States, 128. Ireland 7, Germany 6, England 5, Scotland 2.

ANOTHER FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Another fatal accident occurred yesterday, on this occasion upon the line of the Sackett-street Railroad. A little girl, aged two years, named CAROLINE WINNIG, in attempting to cross the track, ran under the horses' legs, and was knocked down and run over before the progress of the car could be checked. She was instantly killed. The accident occurred on the corner of Smith and Sackett streets. The parents of the deceased resided at No. 284 Smith-street.

BURGLARY.—The liquor-store of J. W. CONROY, corner of Fulton-avenue and Adelphi-street, was feloneously entered on Saturday night and robbed of $175 in bills, and liquors valued at $15.

The British Sentence on Mitchel.

WALL-STREET, June 26, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be kind enough to inform me through the columns of your valuable paper what was the sentence pronounced by the British Courts upon JOHN MITCHEL, found guilty of treason. If my recollection serves me the sentence of said court was that he "be hung, drawn and quartered." It was afterward commuted to banishment.

J. W.

[Our correspondent, we believe, is correct as to the facts. MITCHEL was editor in his native country of a paper called the *Felon*, a very appropriate title.—ED. TIMES.]

New and Excellent Invention.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Sometime ago I subscribed for your paper, because a friend told me that you published more news than any other editor in New-York. Now, I like news; I like to see all the doings of our neighborhood printed the next morning; if we have a murder, or a funeral, or a wedding, or a dog-fight, it is so nice to see it all in print, with the full names and pedigrees of the killers and the killed, the dead and the mourners, the married and their mourners, and especially the bull-terriers and their mammas. What is a paper good for unless it gives the news; and what *is* news except that which concerns *us*? Do you imagine that your "Two days later from Europe," (which, by the way, you have about three times a week, on an average,) is anything to *us*? When I say *us*, I mean the great, grand, glorious and unmistakably free people of this super-eminent metropolis of the universe, commonly called New-York.

But, to return, I want to tell you a piece of news that your indefatigable corps of reporters seem to have missed, which is, viz.: A new system of ventilation—which I am going to ventilate. *Ex-gratia*—The forward and hinder ends of most of our horse-railroad cars are blazoned thus: "No smoking." On most of these cars the rule is enforced while quiet working men are coming and going; but at about 11 o'clock at night, when the gambler, the rowdy, the drunkard and the roue are on their way home, the poor conductors are completely cowed, and these privileged classes do just as they please—and they please to smoke.

But—this is not precisely what ails me. I wish to call your attention to the grand invention, now in successful exposition on the cars of the——(is it libelous to say which line?) They have splendid cars, indeed they have; and tolerable horses, also; and such nice conductors, and such scrumtious drivers—in fact, everything is lovely. *But*—and here we are again. "No smoking" sticks out in gilt letters, fore and aft—and surely there is "no smoking" aft, not a bit of it; the fellow who steers that end of the train is all right; he knows that if the smokers stand on his platform their clouds will be blown into the street as the car moves, and the passengers will not get even a smell of the sweet fragrance; *but*—just go "forrud," as Jack would say. There you find one, two, three able-bodied suckers, pulling for dear life at certain things called cigars, made of the choice leaves of the Connecticut cabbage, soaked and colored in the wash of Connecticut barn-yards; they burn freely, and the smoke pours out in ambitious rivalry of Vesuvius. Now look, Mr. Editor, with what strict impartiality we enjoy the benefits of this fumigation. First, "no smoking" is the rule; and, to make it more emphatic, the smokers are placed on the front platforms, the end windows are opened, and the side and roof lights so arranged that the entire volume of smoke, with all its agricultural aroma of the consuming cabbage, is evenly distributed to all the noses in the car—indeed, I have seen a conductor, who was so solicitous of having exact justice done that he placed his own person in the door in such a way as to turn the full stream of smoke into the face of an old lady who was figeting around most uneasily—whether because she had too much or not enough, I really cannot say.

Now, Mr. Editor, I hold that you are manifestly defrauding your readers of important information, in neglecting to advise the patrons of THE TIMES of this very excellent new line of cars—a line on which ladies and children can get the widest and most abundant experience in the quality of smoke, from the "mild Havana," (now costing a quarter,) to the Down East cabbage and mullen leaf, at five for a dime. Once more commending to your attention this admirable arrangement of compelling smokers to stand on the bowsprit, so that the steerage and cabin passengers may all be sure to get their full supply of the precious stuff, I beg leave to subscribe myself, your admiring subscriber,

S. M. OKE.

The Tenement-House Abomination.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 24, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would you be kind enough to urge through the Citizens' Association or otherwise the imperative duty of building a decent class of houses for the working and poorer classes.

That half a million of people should be living in the fearfully disgusting tenement-houses, described in the TIMES, is a burning shame to a civilized city.

The description of these houses is bad enough, but it requires repeated visits fully to realize the utter misery of such abodes. I say *repeated visits*, because one unaccustomed to foul smells and poisonous air cannot stay long enough at once to take in all the surroundings of these worse than cattle-pens.

I do not urge this matter as a charity, for poor as most of these people are, the rents paid by them are exorbitant.

Take for instance a single tenement, say No. 36 Cherry-street, rented in suites of two rooms, together nine by fifteen feet. There are ten such in each tenement, rented at from $4 50 to $6 per month—average say $55 per month, or $660 per annum. And as the rents are exacted in advance, there are no bad debts.

This rental should command a much better class of dwelling, and there is no doubt that a fair profit could be realized by constructing dwellings similar to those in London, commenced with a benevolent motive by the late Lord ASHLEY and others, and to the surprise of the originators, there model lodging-houses paid six per cent per annum, and they are now, I believe, extended with baths and wash houses to every parish in London. I visited the first one built, near what used to be the worst part of St. Giles, and was delighted with the arrangements.

What is needed is that the better classes take an active interest in the welfare of the poor, and give the time, energy, capital and organization to the construction of an improved class of dwellings. Even the regularly employed workman has neither the time nor means to help himself in this matter.

If lots are too high in New-York, there are plenty in Brooklyn, especially South and East, which can be purchased at a low rate; likewise in Jersey City.

Our whole duty is not performed in simply paying our taxes; every man of means has a duty to perform, in aiding those who cannot help themselves.

There are in two of these rooms described (9 by 15 feet together) at this moment three soldiers' widows and seven children, ten in all; and this is not by any means a solitary instance of such overcrowding. The husbands of these women have fallen in defence of the country and government, and yet we leave their loved ones to rot. Oh! that they were naked savages in some remote corner of the earth—how quietly their moral and religious wants would be attended to; but they are only our own people, in our midst, who have given their all in giving their protectors to the cause of their country. Respectfully yours,

A SUBSCRIBER FOR MANY YEARS.

A Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why cannot serious efforts be made to relieve the necessities of the population, in those portions of the country at the South, where food and clothing are reported as wanting? We have abundance. It were a crying shame to allow any of our countrymen to suffer from such necessities as are reported now to exist in Georgia and Mississippi. Let accurate information be obtained, as speedily as possible, a respectable committee and agents for distribution be appointed, and in one week money, food and clothing would be provided for all these sufferers. But such work as this, urgent and important, can only be done rapidly in the large towns. Which, among our many Christian philanthropists in New-York, will take the lead without delay? They will have aid from the interior.

RUSTIC.

Gas Monopolies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have a few brief reflections upon gas monopolies in your paper of June 21, and seem to think the organization of a new company affords a hope of relief. The only permanent remedy for gas monopolies is to be found in the organization of a company co-extensive with the needs of the city, with the mutual principle involved in it on the "participating" plan. The mutual principle is particularly applicable, it is reasonable to believe, to the management of gas companies, as their business is wholly done for cash and the mutual principle would only be resorted to in the distribution of profits. Let a company be chartered with sufficient capital, restricted in its charter to dividends not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, and distribute the balance of profits to the stockholders pro rata by a system that shall secure an honest administration of the affairs of the company, as well also in the economical construction of the works as in all other expenses of construction or management, and my word for it, the stock would be taken at once, and it would put an end forever to all further exactions in this direction. The multiplication of companies on the present stock plan accomplishes nothing in this direction. They soon club together, and the patient public goose is worse plucked than ever. The complete realization of the mutual principle in a single effective company would remedy every grievance and drive all existing companies to adopt the same plan or close their business. Will some wiseacre tell us why gas should be allowed to be monopolized for private gain and water should not? Private competition cannot practically exist in the furnishing of gas, and as people are compelled to use it, there is an evident impropriety in its being used for purposes of private gain. If gas could be purchased at every corner grocery, there would be no complaint of monopolies; but as this is impossible, let the next best thing be done, to wit, prevent undue profits by restrictive legislation. If street railways should be restricted, why not gas companies? If the citizens of New-York will at the ensuing session of the Legislature secure a charter upon this principle, and see to it that the cost of construction is what it ought to be, and that the stock is neither directly nor indirectly watered, but represents the actual cost, the stock will be readily taken and all further complaints will end.

W. L. B.

Hon. John Wentworth.

The following speech of long JOHN WENTWORTH, member elect from the City of Chicago in the next Congress, was made last week to a regiment of returned volunteers. It is eminently characteristic and well-timed:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE EIGHTY-THIRD, BETTER KNOWN AS THE HEKKER REGIMENT: It is with pride that I address you upon this occasion, for your history is well known to me, and the part you have taken ever since this war has commenced is familiar to me. You were one of the first to go into the battle-field, and you are the last to come out. [Vociferous cheering. There are a great many of our fellow-citizens who would like to know where you have been, but it would be better to inquire where you have not been. [Great laughter.] You have made yourselves familiar with the geography of the country. Leaving the great lakes, you followed down the great rivers of the South, and we lost sight of you for a long time and did not know where you were bound to. You traveled under the flag of your country, and wherever you went you planted that flag, and no ruthless hand has dared to take it down. [Tremendous applause.] There is another capacity, my fellow-citizens, in which you figure before us to-day. But a few years ago the question was raised whether foreign inhabitants of this country could be trusted with the political franchise, and organizations were started all over the country to deprive them of the right of suffrage. But a day came which tried men's souls; when men who were not willing to pay for labor, but to have men in slavery, undertook to destroy the country. Then it was that the country needed your services, and you went forth and proved that this country owes its existence to the foreign element. For even whilst you were in the South, you foreigners remained true to the government, when native-born Americans in your own city were conspiring to burn it down, and to open Camp Douglas to let loose the traitors upon our city and destroy it. While you foreigners were defending the liberties of our country, native Americans conspired and succeeded in assassinating our beloved President. BOOTH was not more guilty of that assassination than was the weapon that he had. It was the power behind him. It was the slave power—the men who want to cheat their fellow men out of their wages, because they are black. It was they who assassinated the President.

They are the men who commenced this war. They are the men who are responsible for the dead men left behind you. I have boys that were your comrades, who went South with you, and every one of them owes his death to the slave power. And when, in our country's trials, with an enemy in front and an enemy in the rear, we were obliged to call upon our colored brothers to help us, and when they had helped us, there was a class of men that railed at the negro, and what for? Because they were fighting for their country. They were defending the institutions of our fathers. In New-York these men went further, and tore down the houses of those poor negroes, and they followed them from city to city, and would not hear of them taking up arms to defend their country and themselves.

And now, gentlemen, having proved that the foreign born citizen can be true to his country, you have got another duty to perform. You will have to maintain your rights at the ballot-box. Those men who tried to burn Chicago; those men who got up the mob in New-York; those men who fired upon our troops when they went through Baltimore; those men who first fired upon our flag at Fort Sumpter, want to be our equals. They want to come to the polls and vote us down. They want to do at the ballot-box what they have failed to do through their Booths, and their traitors, and their assassins. Now they are as loyal as anybody. Their loyalty commenced with the campaign in which LEE surrendered. Why, here in Chicago, they all thought they were embraced in LEE'S surrender [laughter,] and I came out here and addressed them, and told them that LEE'S surrender did take them too. I will tell you what they are. They may as well be exposed now as any other time. They want some military man that will head them, and put them in power again in this country. These assassins want to have the name of loyalty, in order that they may get at the head of this Union. I have taken the ground upon my own responsibility, that the loyal negro is infinitely better than the white traitor, [great cheering,] and when I see men standing in the streets of Chicago, and hear them d—n the negro. I say d—n all such men as you are, that want to destroy the best government in the world. [Tremendous applause.] The responsibility for all the calamities of this war rests upon the shoulders of the Northern cooperators of Southern traitors. This war would never have broken out if the Southerners had not believed that they would have had coöperation from the North. But they miscalculated, for the war is over and the country is safe. My good fellow-citizens and soldiers, you must take care at the polls that no more traitors get where they can steal, plunder, and betray our government."

Mr. WENTWORTH then finished amid loud cheers.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Decision—Suit against the Collector—The Joint Resolution Adding 50 per cent. to Duties.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

William H. Smith et al. vs. *Simeon Draper.*—The plaintiffs, who are merchants of the City of New-York, bring this action against Simeon Draper, Collector of the Port, to recover the sum of $9,000, being the amount of an alleged excess of duties exacted by him of the plaintiffs upon an importation of teas by the ship *Hamilla Mitchell.*

It appeared in evidence that the teas arrived in this port at about 9 o'clock P. M. of the 29th of April, 1864. On the next day, at about 2 P. M., the plaintiff, prepared with the entry, invoice and bill of lading, and with gold sufficient to pay the duties applied to be allowed to enter them for consumption upon payment of a duty of 20 cents per pound. The entry was refused, by order of Hiram Barney, then Collector, unless the plaintiffs would consent to pay a duty of 30 cents per pound. This the plaintiffs declined to do, and withdrew the application under protest. On the 2d day of May the plaintiffs made a warehouse entry of the teas, and upon giving the usual bond, the goods were placed in the government warehouse. On the 3d day of January, 1865, 500 packages were withdrawn upon an entry for consumption, paying a duty of 25 cents per pound, without protest. On the 16th of January 500 packages more were withdrawn upon a like entry, paying the same duty under protest, and on Feb. 2, 1889 packages were in a similar manner withdrawn, paying like duty, also under protest. These amounts of duty were demanded by the defendant by virtue of an act of Congress, passed June 3, 1864, and the plaintiffs now seek to recover from him the difference between a duty of 20 cents and a duty of 25 cents per pound upon the teas, on the ground that the legal rate of duty chargeable under the circumstances was only 20 cents per pound.

This difference of opinion as to the proper rate of duty upon these teas arises out of the somewhat anomalous legislation of 1864.

On the 29th day of April, 1864, the day on which these teas arrived, Congress passed a joint resolution which provided, "That until the end of sixty days from the passage of this resolution 50 per cent. of the rates of duties and imports now imposed by law on all goods, wares, merchandise and articles imported shall be added to the present duties and imposts now charged upon the importation of such articles."

On the 30th of June, of the same year, an act was passed, the first section of which provided that teas imported on and after the 1st day of July, should be subject to a duty of 25 cents; and the 19th section declared: "That all goods, wares and merchandise which may be in the public stores or bonded warehouses on the day and year this act shall take effect, shall be subjected to no other duty upon the entry thereof for consumption than if the same were imported respectively after that day."

A subsequent section (20) of the same act provides that the joint resolution of April 29, 1864, "shall not be deemed to have taken effect until after the 30th day of April, 1864, and shall be and remain in force until and including the 30th of June, 1864, and any duties which shall have been exacted and received contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be refunded by the Secretary of the Treasury."

In this state of the law, I consider it clear that the legal duty payable upon a consumption entry of teas made April 30, 1864, was 30 cents per pound.

The act of 1861, had fixed the duty at 20 cents, and the resolution of April 29, increased that duty fifty per cent. This resolution took effect at the beginning of the day of its passage April 29.—(United States vs. Williams, 1 Paine C. C. 261; the Ann, 1 Gal. 62; United States vs. Arnold, 1 Gal. 356; 9 Cranch 104.)

These teas having arrived on April 29, were subject to the provisions of the resolution. It was therefore the duty of the Collector to refuse the plaintiffs consumption entry upon their refusal to pay the duty of 30 cents, and any agreement based upon a supposed illegality in his action must fall. It is insisted by the plaintiffs that the effect of the 20th section of the act of June 30, is to forbid courts to declare that any other rate of duty than 20 cents was lawful before the 1st day of June, and that consequently the demand of 30 cents must be held illegal in this case. I do not understand the statute to have such retroactive effect. There are no words in the act which declare an intention that it should be retroactive, while the provision for relief in cases where the extra duty had been paid indicate a contrary effect. For if the effect of the act were to make illegal all exactions of extra duties which had been made on the 29th and 30th of April, the provision directing the Secretary to refund such duties would have been unnecessary, the ordinary remedy against the Collector would have given perfect relief.

The intention of this section of the act of June 30, was to equalize the operation of the resolution as between two classes of persons: those, whose goods owing to the failure to enforce the resolution until a late hour on the 30th had gone into consumption upon payment of the former rate of duty, and those who on the later hours of the same day had been compelled to pay the extra duty of fifty per cent. upon similar entries. The act as a measure of relief, provides for refunding the extra duties actually paid on the 29th and 30th days of April, and relieves from the obligation to pay such extra duties those who enter their goods for consumption on paying only the former rates, but it makes no provision for those who, although their goods arrived on those days, did not enter them for consumption.

I am unable to see how plaintiff can claim relief under this section. They are not within the classes there provided for. The duties which they seek to recover back were not extra duties exacted under the resolution of April 29, but the duty of twenty-five cents per pound, imposed by the first and nineteenth sections of the act of June 30, which plainly declare that all teas in warehouses on the 1st day of June, shall, on being entered for consumption, be subjected to no other duty than twenty-five cents, and no question is raised before me as to any want of the power in Congress so to declare. The plaintiffs' teas were in warehouse on the day named in the act, and upon being entered for consumption in January thereafter, must be held legally subjected to the rate of duty which the act prescribes.

The argument of the plaintiff amounts to this: That an illegal demand of Collector Barney compelled them to put the teas in warehouse; that they were then under duress, and that the subsequent exaction by Collector Draper must therefore be held to be unauthorized.

But the demand of Collector Barney was not illegal, nor did it in any legal sense, compel the plaintiffs to put their teas in warehouse. That disposition of their goods was voluntarily selected by them on the 2d of May, to escape any present demand for any duties, and to await future legislation; and, moreover, if illegal action by Collector Barney, on the 30th day of April, had compelled the plaintiffs to warehouse the teas, it is not clear how such action would make illegal the act of Collector Draper, in January, and warrant a judgment against him, in an action on his implied promise to repay moneys illegally exacted.

The question raised by such an action is: Did or did not the law then in force authorize the defendant to exact 25 cents per pound, upon a consumption entry of teas in warehouse?

The words of the act are express, and it cannot be held that the act has no effect on these teas because the importer on the 30th of April offered to pay a less duty on them than was then legally chargeable.

It may also be noticed as affecting any argument founded on the supposed duress in this case, that the act of warehousing the teas on May 2, is the act which is claimed to have been performed under duress, but the act of warehousing on that day did not subject the teas to the charge of 25 cents duty.

The teas might have been withdrawn for export before the 30th of June, probably at any time after, without the payment of this duty. The allowing them to remain in warehouse until the statute of June took effect and then entering them for consumption did, however, bring them directly within the provisions of the act, and then the defendant became authorized to demand the duty of 25 cents per pound.

My conclusion is that the plaintiffs cannot recover; and it has been arrived at after giving to the elaborate and ingenious argument presented on their behalf the most careful consideration. The case has features of hardship, but the hardship arises from the failure of the act of June 30 to provide relief for such a case. I must declare the law as I find it laid down by the law-making power.

The view of the case which I have here taken, makes it unnecessary for me to notice the various questions raised by the defendant, relating to the sufficiency of the tender and of the protests and the effect of the warehouse bond.

The judgment must be for the defendant.

For plaintiff, Mr. Culver and Mr. Lowry; for defendant, District-Attorney Silliman.

United States District Court—Eastern District.

Before Judge Benedict.

SENTENCES.

The following criminals were on Saturday morning brought up and sentenced:

Harry Severance, who pleaded guilty to passing a counterfeit $50 Treasury note, was sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor at Sing Sing for two years and to pay a fine of $1 00.

Patrick Hughes, who pleaded guilty to an indictment for larceny in the navy-yard, and Richard Baker, who was convicted of the same offence, were each sentenced to pay a fine of $50, and to be imprisoned for thirty days in the County Jail.

John Lowes, who pleaded guilty to the same offence, was sentenced to pay a fine of $25.

John Armstrong put in a plea of guilty to an indictment for an assault committed in the Navy-yard, and was remanded for sentence.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 1, 1865.

$10,000 Tr. Not's, 7 3-10s.		500 Reading R.	97¾
Second Series..	99¾	200 do....b10	98
4,000 do	99⅞	1000 do	98
6,000 Tenn. 6s	72	200 do....s10	97¾
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	80	200 do....s30	97¾
6,000 Amer. Gold	140	200 do	98⅜
5 Bank of the Rep'c.	110	200 do	98⅛
10 Fourth Nat. Bank	99	200 do....s10	98
10 Pacific Bank	165	63 Mich. Cen. R.	106
23 Del. & H. C. Co	143	100 do	106⅛
100 At. Mail S. Co	154½	300 do	107
100 do....b10	154¾	1000 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	62¼
300 do....b15	155	100 do....2d call	62¼
100 do....b30	155	100 do	62
100 do....s30	154½	100 Ill. Cen. R.	128¼
100 Quick. Min. Co	53	400 Cleve. & Pitts	68⅝
200 Cum. Coal Pr.	41¾	1000 do	69
200 Bruns. City L. Co	48	400 do	68⅞
200 N. Y. Central	94¾	500 do	68⅝
800 Erie Railway	79¼	250 Chic. & N. W.	26
400 do....s10	79	200 do	26⅛
300 do	79⅜	400 do	26¼
400 do....s30	78¼	250 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	56¼
600 do	79¼	1000 do	56⅛
200 do....s30	78	100 do....s30	56⅛
100 do....s15	78½	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	101⅞
600 do	79¼	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C	95⅜
100 Erie R. Pref.	85	1000 do	96
20 do	83	500 do	95⅞
100 Alton & T. H. R.	33	400 do....2d call	95⅝

SECOND BOARD.

500 Erie Railway	80	200 Mich. S. & N. I....c	62¼
100 do....s10	79⅝	200 do....c	62¾
100 do....s10	79¾	100 do....bn w	62⅛
1300 do	80⅛	100 do....b3	62⅜
100 do....s3	80	100 do....c	62¼
1300 do....s5	80	600 Cleve. & Pitts	69
500 do....s15	79½	400 do....b10	69⅛
100 do....c	80¼	800 do	69⅛
100 do	80¼	400 do....s3	69⅛
100 do	79⅞	200 do	69¼
200 Hudson Riv. R.	108⅞	600 Chic. & R. I.	102
300 N. Y. Cen. R.	94¾	300 do	101⅞
100 do....s5	94⅝	100 do....s3	101⅞
200 Reading R....c	98	200 Chi. & N. W.	26¼
100 do	98	700 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	56⅜
600 do	97⅞	200 do....s3	56½
100 do	97¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C, ex-d sn w	95⅝
100 Mich. Cen. R. ex d	106¾		
100 Quick. Min. Co	53½	100 Cum. Coal Pr.	41¼

MONDAY, July 3—A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was fairly active in the entry of Foreign Merchandise, but again moderate in the Export clearances, both as to Produce and Gold. The latter only $100,000. The remittances of U. S. 5-20s by the various steamers of the week amounted to $1,500,000 or $1,800,000, chiefly on the liberal orders received by the steamship *Cuba* on Tuesday night. As the *America*, from Southampton, with four days later news, brings an advanced quotation to 71⅝ Sterling Money in London for these Bonds, the probability is that the remittances will again be large by the steamers of the present week. The present is the highest quotation yet made in London, and, as far as we can discover, without much reference to the last price of Gold received from New-York. We also look for a better return of clearances this week in the way of Cotton and other Domestic Goods.

The price of Gold fell back 1½ per cent. Saturday, notwithstanding the deliveries of four days were required, by an arbitrary resolution of the Gold Room, adopted on Friday, to be made in one. The Treasury Office in this city entered upon the new Fiscal Year on Saturday with Gold and Silver balances to the amount of $28,589,128. The other offices are believed to hold over $6,500,000 in addition, making *thirty-five millions* with which to begin the new year. The office here, at an early hour in the morning, began the active disbursement of the July interest on the Funded Public Debt, and about a million and a half of dollars was paid out in the course of the day, say $1,561,000. The first day's Customs in July were $165,678. There was no export demand for Gold, though the Custom-house has absorbed during the week nearly a million and three-quarters. We have reason to calculate upon nearly eight millions for Customs at this port in July, and over ten millions at all the ports, while the July Interest falling due, if all should be called for, will absorb only $9,753,000, of which about $7,000,000 is due at New-York.

The Import Entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods Return in our last paper, amount to $3,818,091 as against the total entries of $4,311,092 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,023,471, against $4,179,995 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $100,289, against $560,667 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,643,495. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 9,523 bales. The number of Emigrant passengers arrived during the week is 3,999.

The Imports at New-York during the Fiscal year, which closed on Friday last, June 30, were as follows, exclusive of the small entries of Foreign Specie. The figures are official for eleven months, and semi-official for the four weeks in June:

July	$22,255,247	March	$15,769,131
August	17,973,685	April	13,937,972
September	10,481,239	May	12,690,024
October	9,958,533	June 10	2,670,436
November	8,435,867	June 17	3,208,216
December	9,829,122	June 24	4,271,272
January	10,567,849	July 1	3,818,091
February	11,386,964		
Total for year			$157,233,548
Official and semi-official, 1864			228,356,751
Decreased Import			$71,123,203

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, for the year, were:

July	$31,638,537	March	$14,397,713
August	28,976,169	April	7,711,648
September	19,304,428	May	8,258,275
October	17,914,669	June 7	1,250,702
November	13,206,037	June 14	2,105,979
December	21,306,261	June 21	2,455,906
January	16,561,591	June 28	2,023,471
February	15,750,802		
Total			$201,963,194
Against 1864			167,758,916
Increased Export			$34,204,278

The Exports from New-York of Specie were:

July	$1,947,329	March	$381,913
August	1,001,813	April	961,026
September	2,835,338	May	7,255,071
October	2,517,121	June 3	737,966
November	7,267,862	June 10	2,070,303
December	6,104,177	June 17	2,008,023
January	3,184,853	June 24	367,580
February	1,023,201	July 1	100,289
Total			$39,763,725
Against 1864			57,818,162
Decreased Specie Export			$18,054,437

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since 1st July last, have been as follows:

July	$711,543	February	$896,082
August	1,277,265	March	1,673,444
September	1,189,696	April	2,307,024
October	857,377	May 6	664,281
November	886,278	May 13	225,376
December	2,205,679	May 26	367,994
January	2,042,347	June 8	570,210
		June 24	180,255
Total to date			$16,054,555
Against same time 1864			10,721,080
Increase this Fiscal Year			$5,333,475

The following are the Customs received in Gold, and Gold Interest paid out at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, for the Fiscal Year ending 30th June 1865:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$3,585,848	July	$1,881,000
August	6,237,364	August	2,106,784
September	4,084,494	September	3,113,699
October	3,670,188	October	1,895,066
November	3,456,156	November	4,032,550
December	3,467,368	December	4,163,400
January	4,276,399	January	2,449,290
February	4,823,214	February	913,429
March	5,471,026	March	2,009,665
April	6,389,560	April	153,187
May	8,230,195	May	10,292,800
June	7,887,554	June	1,066,274
Total	$61,578,366	Total	$34,087,143

The Gold Customs at all ports of the United States for the fiscal year just ended, and the proportions between New-York and the other ports, are as follows, the figures being exact, except for the out-ports for the last quarter, which are estimated:

Quarter.	At N. Y.	Per Ct.	Other Ports.	Per Ct.	Total.
First	$13,907,706	72½	$5,364,403	27½	$19,272,109
Second	10,592,712	71½	4,531,216	28½	15,123,928
Third	14,570,639	71	5,948,087	29	20,518,726
Total	$39,071,057	71¼	$15,843,706	28¾	$54,914,763
Fourth	22,507,309	72	8,750,000*	28	31,257,309
For Y'r	$61,578,366	71¼	$24,593,706	28¾	$86,172,072

*Estimated.

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	140⅞@143@138½@139⅞
U. S. 6 ₱ cents, 5-20 years	103⅞@104⅛
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40 years	96⅝@97⅜
New-York Central	93⅞@94⅝
New-York and Erie	76⅞@80⅛
Rock Island	101⅛@101⅞
Michigan Southern	60⅞@62⅜
Michigan Central	104@107
Illinois Central	121@128¾
Hudson River	103½@108⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	68⅛@69¼
Fort Wayne and Chicago	93⅞@95⅝ x d
Chicago and Northwestern	24⅞@26⅜
Almaden Quicksilver	51⅛@53½
Mariposa Gold	13@13½
Cumberland	41@41
Reading	94⅛@97⅞
Northwestern Preferred	54⅜@56½

The firmness noticed on the Stock Exchange Friday afternoon continued Saturday, and at 3 o'clock on the Street, (there being no Second Board on Saturday,) the following quotations were made as compared with 4 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the general market firm, and some of the Railways, like Erie, scarce for delivery. No further business will be done on the Stock Exchange until Wednesday forenoon, July 5, and so many of the brokers and speculators will leave town in advance of the Fourth that no reliable quotations will be made on the Street to-day:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	97⅛	97¾	Pittsburgh	69	69⅛
U. S. 5-20s	104⅛	104⅛	Northwest	25⅞	26⅛
T. Certificates	99⅞	99⅞	N. West Pref	56½	56⅜
N. Y. Central	94⅝	94⅜	Rock Island	101⅞	101⅞
Erie	79⅞	81⅛	Fort Wayne	95⅝*	95½
Hudson	108⅝	108⅞	Cumb'land Coal	41	41
Reading	97⅞	97¾	Quicksilver	53¼	53½
Mich. Southern	62⅜	62½	Mariposa	13⅜	13⅜
Illinois Central	128¼	128¼	Ohio & M. Certfs	24⅛	24⅛

Money lenders have accepted 4 to 5 per cent. per annum from the Brokers on temporary loans over the Fourth of July.

The following bids were made Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

City	175	Bank of N. America	102
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Corn Exchange	110
Commerce	102	Continental	93
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	100	St. Nicholas	100
Ocean	85½	Commonwealth	98
Pacific	150	Importers' & Traders'	102
Chatham	120	Manf. and Merchants	98
Bank of the Republic	110	Fourth National	99

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90	Chi. & N. W. 1st m	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	86	Han. & St. Jos. L. G	90
Erie 1sts, ex d., '68	101	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	101½
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	97	Del., L. & W. 2d mort.	101
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, M '77	90	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex'd	92
Hud. R. 7s, 1st mort., '69	103	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort	70
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F., '85	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	100
Hud. R. 7s, con. 1867	95	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	98
Harlem, 1st mort., '69-72	100	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	100½
Mich. C. new 1sts 8's, '82	111	N. J. Cen. 2d mort	100
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d. Mtg.	86	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	39
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	95	Chi. & Alton S. F.	95
Pacific R. 7s G. by Mo.	61	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg	99
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1875	116	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	90
Alt. and T. H. 2ds Inc.	70	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	71

This country has emerged from the great War *richer in its Specie resources than when the Civil troubles began in the Fall of* 1860. We have repeatedly demonstrated this by the figures of the movement of Gold to and from New-York to Foreign States, and its product and export from California as periodically reported from San Francisco. We now, at the close of the War, and at the close of another Fiscal Year, again post up, chiefly from official data, the relative supply and demand of Gold for and in the liquidation of our Foreign balances, through four years and seven months severe trial upon our credit and resources. The resulting balance is something over TWENTY MILLIONS in favor of the Country, of which $15,917,267 has been added to the active circulation of California and the other Pacific States, and $4,623,695 to the Atlantic States.

The stock of Gold and Silver in New-York on Dec. 1, 1860, was:

In Bank	$18,541,762
In Sub-Treasury	3,702,751
Total	$22,244,513
June 24, 1865, in Bank $15,906,314	
June 30, 1865, in Sub-Treasury 28,589,128—	$44,495,442
Gain to stock of Gold in New-York	$22,250,929

GOLD MOVEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES THROUGH THE WAR.

Supply.

Years.	Product of California.	Imported.	Total Supply.
1861	$43,156,091	$42,339,611	$85,495,702
1862	49,466,888	16,415,052	65,881,940
1863	52,604,727	9,555,648	62,160,375
1864	55,707,201	13,115,612	68,822,813
1865 (July 1)	27,500,000	8,000,000	*35,500,000
Total four years and seven months			$317,860,830

Exported.

Fiscal year 1861	$29,791,080	
Less before Dec. 1, 1860	20,208,000—	$9,583,080
Fiscal year 1862		36,886,956
Fiscal year 1863		64,156,610
Fiscal year 1864		105,125,750
Fiscal year 1865:		
From New-York	$39,763,725	
San Francisco	31,803,747	
Other ports	10,000,000—	*81,567,472
Total export 4 years and 7 months		$297,319,868
Resulting difference		20,540,962

* Approximate.

NOTE.—The official import of 1861 fiscal year was $46,339,611, from which we have taken $4,000,000 as received before the 1st of December, 1860, when the heavy shipments from the other side, resulting from the confusion in the exchanges here, began to arrive.

The following was the business in American Stocks in London on Tuesday, June 20. A later quotation will probably appear in our Southampton telegraph:

American.	Closing Prices.	Business Done.
U. S., 5-20 years, 1882, 6 ₱ c.	71⅛@ 71¾	71½ 1 70⅞ 1⅝
Virginia State 5 ₱ c.	45 @ 50	— — —
Do., 6 ₱ c.	38½@ 39½	39½ 40 —
Atlantic & G. W., N. Y.		
Sec. 1st mort., 1880, 7 ₱ c.	79 @ 81	— — —
Do., 2d mort., 1881, 7 ₱ c.	74 @ 76	— — —
Do., Penn. 1st mort., 1877	77 @ 79	— — —
Do., do., 2d mort., 1882	75 @ 77	— — —
Erie shares, $100 (all paid)	52½@ 53½	52½ 3 ⅞
Illinois Central 6 ₱ c., 1875	78 @ 82	— — —
Do.. $100 shares (all paid)	83 @ 83½	83 ⅜ ⅞
Mar. & Cin. R. Bonds, 7 ₱ c.	67 @ 69	— — —
Pan. R., 2d mort. 1872, 7 ₱ c.	102 @104	— — —
Pennsylv. Railroad Bonds, 2d mort., 6 ₱ c., convert.	82 @ 84	— — —
Do., $50 shares	35 @ 40	— — —

The business at the Sub-Treasury on Saturday was as follows:

Receipts for customs	$166,000
Total receipts	3,748,866
Payments	4,538,040
Balance	42,822,099
Subscriptions to government loan	447,000

The New-York *Commercial Advertiser* copies our paragraph on the Free Trade League and Mr. WOOD's reply, with the following commentary:

"The simple fact is, that the Free Trade League has been organized at the present moment because intelligent men perceive that we need the invigorating effect of competition and freedom, and the economy which attends those natural stimuli, to enable us to bear the heavy burdens imposed by the war on the country. *Free trade will enable us to raise a larger revenue with less injury than by the present system. We must raise our revenue by direct taxes, which are more equitable and more economically collected than indirect taxes, like Custom-house duties and excise and license taxes.* These latter interfere with production and with the exchanges of commodities, while direct taxes impede neither. Is it not self-evident that the country cannot be benefited by artificial obstacles to the production and exchange of commodities?"

We like to place on record, for future reference, this candid avowal of the principle of Free Trade, from one of the prominent heads of the League. The senior proprietor of the *Commercial*, is confessedly, the ablest talker and most independent out-spoken writer on Free Trade, of the whole party. *He* at least means to do away with the Custom-house, if he can. He is for no half-way measures like some of his colleagues, such as a low *ad valorem* system which would either bankrupt the government by failing to raise the requisite Gold Customs, to pay the Interest, or else bankrupt the country by excessive importations on the temptation of cheap and loosely administered *ad valorem* duties.

It affords us pleasure to hear that all the passenger trains on the New-York Central are now running with uniform punctuality on their time tables, and that the General Superintendent is determined to keep this up through the Summer, notwithstanding the heavy demands now made on the passenger, as well as freight equipment of the road.

The Albany *Evening Journal* reports of one of the old banks in that city:

"The New-York State Bank of this city, the oldest bank in this State, with two or three exceptions, having received its charter from the Legislature early in 1803, has, by resolution of its directors, accepted the provisions of the National Bank Act, and becomes a National Bank on the 1st of July, under the title of the 'New-York State National Bank, Albany.' We notice that a dividend of 10 ₱ cent. is to be paid on the 30th inst. to the stockholders of the present bank, leaving, beside, an unusually large surplus still undivided. This dividend, with one of 15 ₱ cent. paid on the 1st of February last—making 25 ₱ cent. free of Government tax in eleven months—is something acceptable for stockholders to receive, and equals the expectations of holders of petroleum stocks!"

We would add to the above that the officers of the bank are Mr. RUFUS H. KING, who has occupied the position of Vice-President and President more than thirty years consecutively, and Mr. J. H. VAN ANTWERP, Cashier for the last ten years—both gentlemen of recognized ability in financial circles. Mr. FRANKLIN TOWNSEND is the Vice-President.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway.
7-30 LOAN AGENCY.
Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
(Successors to LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,)
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS.
7 3-10s ready for immediate delivery in all denominations. Full commission allowed.
United States securities of all kinds bought and sold.
Persons opening accounts with us will be allowed interest at 4 per cent. on their daily balances.

☞ SPINK, HORTON & CO.,
BANKERS, STOCK BROKERS,
and dealers in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
J. L. SPINK, J. F. SHEPARD,
H. L. HORTON, J. R. LOCKWOOD.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 1, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last: 15 bbls. Ashes, 9,685 bbls. Flour, 220 bbls. and 416 bags Corn Meal, 90,231 bushels Wheat, 21,447 bushels Corn, 10,850 bushels Barley Malt, 68,578 bushels Oats, 372 pkgs. Provisions, and 265 barrels Whisky.

ASHES—Have been quite dull to-day, at $7 50 for Pots, and $7 87½@$8 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 729 bbls.

COFFEE—Is quiet, but firm at former quotations. Java at 24½c.@25c.; Rio at 18c.@22½c.; Maracaibo at 20c.@23c.; Laguayra at 21½c.@22½c.; St. Domingo at 18c.@18½c.; Native Ceylon at 23½c. ₱ lb., in gold. Stock of Coffee to-day, 78,361 pkgs.

COTTON—Has been in very limited request at declining prices. Middling at 43c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet and depressed to-day. Sales since our last amount to 6,400 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5@$5 40; poor to choice Extra State, at $5 70@$6 20, chiefly at $5 75@$5 90; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $6 35@$6 55 ₱ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 00	@$5 40
Extra State	5 70	@ 6 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 75	@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	6 35	@ 6 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 60	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	6 25	@ 8 75
Poor to choice extra Missouri	6 40	@11 00

Southern Flour continues heavy. Sales since our last, 450 bbls., at $6 65@$7 50 for poor to good, and $7 55@$11 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining. Sales 300 bbls. Extra at $5 75@$7 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet and heavy, including Superfine at $5@$5 60 ₱ bbl. Sales 80 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $4 60@$4 65 for Jersey; $5 15 for choice Western, and $5 15@$5 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand, at lower and declining prices. Sales 60,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 42@$1 44; Red Western at $1 35; Amber Spring at $1 28, and Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 25@$1 28 ₱ bushel. Corn has been inactive and lower; Sales, 30,000 bushels, at 68c.@73c. for unsound, and 74c.@77c. for sound Mixed Western. Rye and Barley continue dull and nominal. 1,000 bushels Barley Malt were sold at $1 60 ₱ bushel. Western Oats have been in less demand, at 73c.@75c. ₱ bushel.

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago.

	Week end'g June 24, 1865.	Week end'g June 17, 1865.	Week end'g June 24, 1864.
Flour, bbls	56,614	56,700	26,363
Wheat, bush	785,542	823,082	821,668
Corn, bush	645,118	476,948	1,549,851
Oats, bush	474,931	311,819	850,539
Barley, bush	44,160	42,198	6,281
Rye, bush	53,734	39,148	16,047
Grand total, bush	2,003,485	1,693,195	3,253,386

HAY—Has been quiet to-day at 90c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in limited demand at 12½c.@30c. for very poor to prime, and 30c.@35c. for choice to fancy, ₱ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 48,314 Hides; sales 90,600 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 20,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 20@22 lbs., 16½c.@17½c., gold, usual selection; 27,500 dry Montevideo, 20@21 lbs., 16½c.@17c., gold, usual selection; 20,000 dry Montevideo, to arrive, 17@21 lbs., 16c.@16¼c., gold, usual selection; 600 dry Montevideo Kips, 10¼ lbs., 16c., gold, usual selection; 6,000 dry Corienties, 21¼ lbs., private terms; 2,000 dry Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., private terms; 2,100 dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., private terms; 2,500 dry California, 22 lbs., private terms; 200 dry Central American, 16 lbs., private terms; 560 Western, 22 lbs., private terms; 400 Southern, 17 lbs., private terms; 3,500 Western Slaughters, 50@75 lbs., 7c.@7¾c., cash; 4,000 City Slaughters, 50@80 lbs., 7½c.@9¼c., cash; 1,250 wet salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 50 lbs., private terms; 2,000 dry Central American, shipped to Europe. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 339,600, (same time last year, 615,600—year before, 42,900,) and 750 bales.

SKINS.—The demand for Goat has been active from manufacturers, and the large sales, during the early part of the week, much reducing the stock, have imparted a firmer tone to the market, and strengthened the views of importers. We note sales of 52,000 Matamoras at 41c.@45c., and 150 bales of Tampico at 45c.@46c., cash. For Deer there is a fair inquiry at firm prices. The stock is much reduced, and sales consequently restricted.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—During the week many dealers and manufacturers have been here and purchased freely. The sales were in excess of receipts. Dealers are disposed to move off their accumulations at steady prices, whilst for fresh lots of choice leather outside figures are readily obtained. *Oak Sole*—Since our last sales were made to a fair extent at steady rates for prime descriptions; other kinds are somewhat lower and beg the market. Stock in dealers' hands only moderate. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 42,000 sides." We quote: Sole, Oak slaughter and salted, good light, 32c.@35c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good middle, 35c.@39c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good heavy, 35c.@38c.; Oak, light cropped, good, 37c.@41c.; Oak, middle cropped, good, 46c.@49c.; Oak Bellies, cropped, good, 14c.@17c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 29½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 29½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 23c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 18c.@20c.; Hemlock slaughter, in rough, 23c.@25c.; Oak slaughter, in rough, 34c.@35c., cash, ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 35@$1 40 ₱ gallon; and Resin at $5 50@$15 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been inactive at our revised quotations including Crude Whale at $1@$1 05; bleached do., at $1 15@$1 20; Crude Sperm, at $1 80@$1 85; unbleached do., at $2 10@$2 20; Lard Oil, at $1 50@$1 60; Linseed, at $1 18@$1 20 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues quiet at 34c.@34½c. for Crude; 53c.@54c. for Refined, in bond; 73c.@74c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand, but at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,350 bbls., in lots, at $24 37½@$25, closing at $24 75 for New Mess; $23@$23 50 for 1863-4 Mess; $18 75@$20 for Prime Mess, and $18@$18 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl.; also, 1,000 bbls. New Mess, July delivery, seller's option, at $24 25@24 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good request at 11c.@14c. for Shoulders, and 18c.@21c. for Hams, and 23c.@25c. for bagged do., sales equal to 500 pkgs. Bacon rules quiet and nominal, including Cumberland Cut, at 13½c.@13¾c.; short rib at 14½c.@15c.; long rib at 13¾c.@14¼c.; short clear at 15¼c.@16¼c., ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,300 tcs. and bbls. at 15½c.@19½c., the latter rate for very choice kettle rendered, in small lots, ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate demand, at $12@$16 for Extra Mess; $10@$14 for Plain Mess; sales 400 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue inactive, at $26@$27 50 ₱ bbl. Butter rules quiet at 27c.@35c. for poor to prime new State, and 20c.@28c. for new Western, ₱ lb. Cheese has been inactive at 9c.@15c. for poor to prime, ₱ lb.

RICE—Is dull and somewhat nominal. Stock, 1,169 tcs. Carolina, and 11,801 bags East India.

SUGARS—Have been in less request, yet quoted firm. Sales since our last, 450 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10½c., and 650 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@12¼c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand at 11c.@19½c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 17,000 lbs. at 17½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 75,000 lbs. very inferior to choice, at 10c.@11c., and 28,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been less active. Sales, 163 hhds. Kentucky at 8½c.@22c.; 25 hhds. Virginia and 74 bales Havana on private terms. The movements in tobacco, during the past month, Messrs. M. RADER & SON notice thus: "We regret of not being able to report any great improvement in the state of our tobacco market. With increasing stocks, it was to be expected that we could record a lively demand, with large transactions; but as the difficulties which we noted in our previous issues are rather on the increase, instead of being alleviated by the prospects of an advancing season, the existing demand has met only with partial success, the sales of the month being about 3,600 hhds., of which fully two-thirds for contract orders, and mostly of the old crop and about 500 hhds. Clarksville. The advices from the southern counties of Kentucky continue unfavorable, a severe drought prevailing there, with but partial relief to latest dates, creating apprehensions of a deficient crop if not changed for the better very soon. Holders of heavy grades are not inclined to sell unless at very full prices, and the transactions in that class has been very light of late, as present prices are above those ruling in foreign markets, and our home manufactories have mostly ceased working to any extent. For ordinary and nondescript sorts there is very little inquiry, and prices nominal. Receipts have been more liberal, being 9,793 hhds., against 15,927 hhds. last year, and total receipts 22,060 hhds., against 36,335 hhds. last year. We continue quotations, in gold: Lugs, 5c.@9c.; Common Leaf, 6½c.@11c.; Medium Leaf, 8c.@12½c.; Good Leaf, 10c.@15c.; Fine Leaf, 13c.@18c.; Selections, 15c.@21c. Of Virginia Leaf we have received a few parcels, but mostly of ordinary character or superannuated, which would only sell at moderate prices; but we are advised of larger shipments of much better quality and condition, so that soon we may look for regular supplies. Prices for ordinary grades of Virginia approximate those of Kentucky, but the better sorts, if in good preservation and condition, will come fully up to our scale of prices for heavy sorts and in some cases go beyond them. Spanish Tobacco has continued in good request, the sales amounting to upward of 2,700 bales, of which 2,000 bales Havana (mostly fillers of good and fair quality) were sold for consumption at 95c. @ $1 05, and a few lots of medium 75c.@85c. ₱ lb., duty paid; also, about 600 bales for export at 11c.@12c. gold, in bond. An invoice of 104 bales assorted Yara was taken on arrival at 95c. ₱ lb., duly paid, and the inquiry is good for more of the same sort. Seed Leaf has been in active demand, the sales amounting to over 4,000 cases, principally Connecticut, assorted lots, at 15c.@20c. ₱ lb., including a few sales of new crop New-York State and Ohio at previous quotations. The sales were almost all for shipment to Germany. Toward the close of the month the demand has slackened somewhat, but nevertheless prices are as yet well maintained. Manufactured Tobacco has been dull until toward the close of the month, when a little more lively demand existed, at better prices. Several lots of Virginia Tobacco have been offered here and in Baltimore, which were most quickly sold, at fair prices, taking in consideration the generally unmerchantable condition of the lots. The recent decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to allow Tobacco, upon proper evidence, to pay the tax existing at the time of the original sale of the goods, or free if made before the tax was imposed, will enable the holders of these sorts to realize to better advantage than heretofore. The poor condition of these sorts can in no way affect good sound City and Western make, either for export or home trade.

Monthly Statement of Bonded Warehouses.

	Pkgs.
Stock on hand June 1, 1865	5,000
Receipts	1,005
Total	6,005
Deliveries—Export 1,277	
Consumption 959—	2,236
Stock on hand June 30, 1865	3,769

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in June.

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Ohio.	Md.	Total.
Stock June 1, 1865—hhds	20,159		11	18	20,188
Received since	1,674	308			1,982
	21,833	308	11	18	22,170
Delivered since	1,829	8	..	..	1,837
Stock July 1, 1865—hhds	20,004	300	11	18	20,333
Stock July 1, 1864	17,704	1	14	4	17,723

And of the Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse.

Stock June 1—hhds	8,528
Received to June 29	2,087
Total	10,615
Delivered to June 29	549
Stock June 29, 1865	10,066

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in June.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.	Cienfuegos.
Stock June 1, 1865—bales	2,623	..	..	..
Received since	5,541	..	104	..
Total	8,164	..	104	..
Delivered since	3,445	..	104	..
Stock July 1, 1865	4,719	..	..	..
Stock July 1, 1864	5,239	127	156	173

WHISKY—Sales, 150 bbls., in lots, at $2 08@$2 10 ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The movements in this line, during the month of June, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING review thus: "Without active trade during the past month, the prices for Wool have remained steady, the fluctuations of the premium upon Gold not influencing them materially. The observations of the wool-dealers may be said to be closely applied to the manœuvring in the interior of the new clip, the purchases of which have thus far been very limited. As yet prices cannot be considered as established, the views of buyers and wool-growers differing very widely. The stock of Fleece and Pulled Wools has been considerably reduced, and will, no doubt, be cleared out, comparatively, before the new clip is coming into market. California, Mexican and Texas Wools have been in fair demand at reduced rates. We have but a light stock left. The new clip of California is reported inferior to the last, both as regards the staple and condition—it is more burry. Foreign fine Wools have been in moderate request. Cape and Mestiza have been sold principally, and the stock is being gradually reduced, as the imports have been again very light. The demand for foreign medium Wools has improved slightly, although the prices paid for Provence and other grades are extremely low. Foreign low Wools continue in fair demand at nearly former rates. The decline in this description is more among the short white, and all black and gray wools, than with the long wools for worsted. In fact, the prices for black and gray wools may be considered nominal. The Wool Fair at Breslau, Silesia, passed off quite unsatisfactory to the buyers, (who were mostly manufacturers,) notwithstanding a decline in prices of about 15 ₱ cent. Those engaged in the manufacturing line have discovered that most of the flocks have become much heavier in the grease, and inferior in quality by the introduction for some time past of the Negretti bucks, which has depreciated the wool thus used considerably, and they are consequently afraid to purchase it. The old full blood Silesian (Escurial breed) has met with a sale at full prices, and there was not sufficient for the demand. The auction sales in London up to the 17th ult., continued to be very satisfactory, so we are informed, and about 135,500 bales Australian and Cape had passed the hammer. Only faulty descriptions of both were ½ to 1d. ₱ lb. lower than during the March sales. The Imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1864, were 115,800 bales, 52,729,038 lbs. The Imports of Wool into New-York from December 26, 1864, to May 26, 1865, were 29,196 bales, 16,069,488 lbs.

The Imports of Wool into New-York for the month ending June 26, 1865, were 1,609 bales, 1,165,184 lbs.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York, July 1, 1865.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece	68@70
Saxony fleece	60@65
Full blood fleece	
and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	55@60
Common fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	75@80
Saxony fleece	70@75
Full blood fleece	
½ and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	65@68
Common fleece	
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	59@65
Full blood fleece	
½ and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	
Common fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	55@65
Unwashed fleeces	37@40
Southern unwashed fleece	30@34
Southern unwashed fleece, burry	25@27
California.	
Washed fleece	48@68
Unwashed fleece, fine	27@46
Unwashed fleece, medium	
Unwashed fleece, coarse	20@30
Unwashed burry, coarse	14@25
Pulled fine	45@60
Pulled medium	40@50
Pulled common	32@40
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	62@67
New-York City, super	60@65
New-York City, No. 1	47@55
New-York City, No. 2	16@18
Country, extra	65@71
Country, super	63@66
Country, No. 1	50@57
Country No. 2	18@20
Lambs	60@70
Western limed pulled	40@50
Southern limed pulled	38@48
Tub washed	65@90

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day, with 453 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements included, by steamer, 14,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d. and 14,000 bushels Corn at 5½d. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Meck. ship, 536 tons, to Rotterdam, Light Pipe Staves $27, Heavy Pipe Staves $32, Light Hhd. $18, and Light bbl. $15; a British brig, 2,300 bbls., to Havana, $1,800, gold; two barks, a brig and a schooner, from Cow Bay, C. B., to New-York, and a schooner to Lingan, C. B., and back, all Coal, $4; a British bark, 587 tons, hence from Boston to Melbourne; a bark from North Shore to Liverpool, Deals; a ship, 699 tons, to Cadiz, with the privilege of Genoa or Naples, Tobacco; an American and Italian bark to Genoa, each 400 hhds. Tobacco, 37s. 6d.; a bark, 640 tons, from James River to Bordeaux, Tobacco; a brig, 300 tons, from Malaga to New-York; a British brig, 276 tons, to Rio Janeiro and back; a steamer, 1,002 tons, to San Juan, Nicaragua, and back; a ship, 875 tons, hence from Boston to Point de Galle; a British schooner to Havana; a steamer, 450 tons, to Apalachicola and back, 1,000 bales Cotton, on private terms.

FOURTH OF JULY.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS

FOR
CELEBRATING THE APPROACHING
ANNIVERSARY
OF OUR
NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE,
JULY 4, 1865,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MUNICIPAL
AUTHORITIES OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Joint Special Committee appointed to make arrangements for celebrating the approaching anniversary of our National Independence have the honor to submit the following:

There will be a military parade of the First Division N. Y. N. G., under command of Major-Gen. Charles W. Sandford. They will be reviewed by His Honor the Mayor and Common Council, in Union-square, at 10 o'clock A. M.

In the evening, fireworks will be exhibited at the following places and in the order of the programme. The displays will be prepared and furnished by the world-renowned pyrotechnists, Jos. G. & Isaac Edge, of Jersey City, N. J.

During the interval between the pieces, aerial fireworks will be displayed in rapid succession, and the bands will furnish music at the following places, viz.:

City Hall—Grafulla's Band.
East Broadway and Grand-st.—Hill's Band.
Madison-square—Grafulla's Band.
Tompkins-square—Robertson's Band.
West Broadway and Franklin-st.—Robertson's Band.
Broadway and 42d-st.—Kingsland's Band.
Jackson-square—Kingsland's Band.
Battery—Rubell's Band.
Union Market-square, East Houston-st.—Kissenberth's Band.
West Houston-st.-square—Kissenberth's Band.
Marion and Spring sts.—Manahan's Band.
Monroe and Market sts.
Mount Morris-square—Rubell's Band.
35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Blind Band.
Liberty-square—Kingsland's Band.
4th-av. Park—Kingsland's Band.

At the City Hall there will be a fine display of fireworks set off.

At the other places above designated there will be a similar display.

The owners and masters of vessels in port, and proprietors of hotels and public buildings, are requested to display their colors on that day; the sextons are requested to ring the bells of their respective churches for an hour at sunrise, noon and sunset.

Drivers of vehicles are requested to avoid the line of procession.

The Civic Societies are invited to coöperate with the Committee in furtherance of the celebration.

The Committee also request the Board of Education to have the Public Schools closed on the THIRD OF JULY, and also invite the citizens generally to close their places of business on that day, and display the National Flag from their buildings, whether public or private.

By order of the Committee of the Board of Aldermen.
PETER MASTERSON,
JOSEPH SHANNON,
TERENCE FARLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
MICHAEL NORTON.

By order of the Committee of the Board of Councilmen.
WILLIAM JOYCE,
JOHN HEALY,
DAVID FITZGERALD,
CHARLES KOSTER,
J. WILSON GREEN.

THE FIRST DIVISION NATIONAL GUARD.
HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. N. G.,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.—This division will parade on TUESDAY NEXT, the Fourth of July, to celebrate the eighty-ninth anniversary of our National Independence, the triumphant restoration of our Union, and the return of peace.

The division line will be formed on 23d-st., with the right on 5th-av., at 8 o'clock A. M.

The Major-General, with the concurrence of the Mayor and Corporation of the City, respectfully invites the several regiments of New-York Volunteers now in this city to unite in the celebration of the day, to enable the citizens of New-York to receive and welcome them upon their return to their homes and friends. All regiments and battalions of volunteers disposed to coöperate with the First Division on this occasion, are requested to report to the Major-General during the present week, at his office, No. 5 Tryon-row. Brig.-Gen. Yates will cause national salutes to be fired from the Battery at sunrise and at noon.

The line of March from 23d-st. will be up Madison-av. to 38th-st., through 42d-st to 5th-av., down 5th-av. to 14th-st., up 14th-st. to Union-square, where the honors of a marching salute will be paid to the Mayor and Common Council.

The division staff will assemble at the quarters of the Major-General, at 7¼ A. M., at which hour Capt. Otto's troop will report for escort duty.

The Commissary-General will issue ammunition upon the requisition of the commandants of regiments.

By order of Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.
CHARLES H. TOMES, Major and Volunteer Aid-de-camp.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT.
HEADQUARTERS FIFTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 7.—Pursuant to division and brigade orders, this regiment will parade, uniformed, armed and equipped, with white gloves, on TUESDAY, July 4, to celebrate the eighty-ninth anniversary of American Independence, and the restoration of the Union and the peace of the country. Regimental line will be formed on Washington Parade-ground at 6¾ o'clock A. M. precisely. Field and staff will report, mounted, to the Colonel, at his quarters, No. 22 Amity-place, at 6½ o'clock A. M. Non-commissioned staff, engineers and field music to report on the parade-ground, to the Adjutant, at the same time. The colors to be brought to the ground.

Second Lieut. George Jung, of B Company, has resigned, and the resignation is accepted.

By order of
Col. BURGER, Commanding.
WM. DICKEL, Adjutant.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT.
HEADQUARTERS SIXTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 46.—In compliance with division and brigade orders, this regiment will parade, fully uniformed, armed and equipped (white gloves)—field and staff mounted—on the 4th proximo, to participate in celebrating the anniversary of our national independence—an event ever to be remembered by the American people with feelings of pride and gratitude. Our recent and complete triumph over the most wicked and inhuman set of bloodthirsty traitors the world ever knew should inspire all, and especially those who have been instrumental in their subjugation, with a determination to make this celebration one worthy of the occasion. Let the members of this regiment again manifest their patriotism by turning out in full strength.

Line will be formed in Broome-st. at 6½ o'clock A. M. Commandants of companies, band, field music and non-commissioned staff will report to the Adjutant on the ground thirty minutes before, and the field and staff to the Colonel, at the same place, fifteen minutes before formation. By order of
Col. JOEL W. MASON.
J. H. INGERSOLL, Adjutant.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.
HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No. 14.—1. In compliance with division and brigade orders, this regiment will parade, fully uniformed and equipped (white pants, without knapsacks,) on TUESDAY, July 4, to celebrate the eighty-ninth anniversary of American Independence, the triumph of our national arms, and the restoration of peace, union and harmony to our country. Roll call of companies at 6 o'clock A. M. Band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at the same hour. Field and staff (mounted) will report to the Colonel at 6¼ o'clock.

2. George W. Ford having been elected Captain of Company B, will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Rank June 20, 1865.

3. It having been proven to the satisfaction of the commandant, that Moses A. Van Benschoten, (recently expelled from Company G, for neglect of duty,) had, previous to the date of such expulsion, completed the seven years' services required by law, he is hereby honorably discharged from this regiment.

4. A full attendance at the meeting of the Board of Officers, on Saturday, July 1, is desirable, as very important business will be presented for consideration.

By order of Col EMMONS CLARK.
J. H. LIBENEAU, Adjutant.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.
HEADQUARTERS EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—Pursuant to division and brigade orders, this regiment will parade on TUESDAY NEXT, July 4. The regimental line will be formed on 4th-st., the right resting on Broadway, at 7½ A. M. The field and staff will report (mounted) to the Colonel, at these headquarters, at 7 o'clock. The non-commissioned staff, music and drum corps will report to the Adjutant, on the ground, at 6¾ A. M.

By order Col. F. A. CONKLIN,
Commanding Regiment.
G. B. MITCHELL, Adjutant.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York as follows, viz.:

Potatoes—Such quantities as may be required during the month of July, 1865, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well coopered barrels.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names as follows:—

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be closed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN TRIPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, for supplying the articles enumerated below, for this office, from the 10th of July, 1865, to the 10th of January, 1866. Every article estimated for must be genuine, of the best quality of its kind, and equal in every respect to samples to be seen at this office. Samples to accompany each proposal.

Cap Paper—ruled, to weigh not less than 12 lbs. to the ream.
Letter Paper—ruled, to weigh not less than 10 lbs. to the ream.
Note Paper—ruled, to weigh not less than 5 lbs. to the ream.
Folio Post Paper—ruled, to weigh not less than 24 lbs. to the ream.
Double Cap Paper—ruled, to weigh not less than 36 lbs. to the ream.
Imperial Paper—ruled.
Envelope Paper—to weigh not less than 24 lbs. to the ream.
Blotting Paper—to weigh not less than 150 lbs. to the ream.
Official Envelopes, white and buff, of the following sizes: No. 1, 8¾x3¾ inches; No. 2, 9¼x4 inches; No. 3, 10¾x4¾ inches.
Letter Envelopes, white and buff, 5x3¼ inches.
Wafers. Oil Paper.
Sealing Wax. Tin Folders.
Mucilage, qts., pts. and 3 oz. Wire Files.
Ivory Paper Folders. Rodger's Erasers.
Carmine Ink, 2 oz. Paper Clasps.
Inkstands, Silliman's, 2 fount. Paper Weights
Office Tape, 3¾ yards. Manila Wrapping Paper, 60 lbs. to the ream.
Penholders,
Red and Blue Pencils. Sand Boxes.
Quills, No. 80. Wafer Stamps.
Steel Pens—Gillott's 303, 404, 332, 351, Leman's Alabata, Washington medallion.
Round Ebony Rulers, 21-inch.
Lead Pencils.
Blank Books, per quire, Cap, 4 qr.
Blank Books, per quire, Demy, 4to., 4 qr.
Blank Books, per quire, Med., 4 qr.
Arnold's Fluid, qts.
Arnold's Copyright Inks, qts.
David's Black Ink, qts., pts. and half pints.
Memorandum Books, demy 8vo., eight sheets, full sheep.
Letter Copying Books, Mann's.
India Rubber, per pound.
Ready Reference Files.
Rubber Rings, assorted.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of five thousand dollars that the contract shall be fulfilled."

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of five thousand dollars must be certified by the United States District Attorney, or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished for the purpose.

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 2 BRIDGE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 1 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 3d of July, 1865, for furnishing Fresh Beef for three months, from the 6th of July, 1865, in such quantities as may be required, from day to day, at Forts Hamilton and Layfayette, N. Y. H.

The Fresh Beef is to be of good marketable quality, with due proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and furnished in such quantities and times as may be required, at the expense of the contractor.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, with the names of two veritable sufficient sureties, in five thousand dollars each, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Written contracts are to be made, with adequate bonds, within two days after parties are notified of the acceptance of their bid; the sureties being ready to respond in person at this office immediately after being notified.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must state his present place of business.

The government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payments to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

FRANCIS E. BERIER, Captain C. S.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 23, 1865.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED TO transport the government freight at so much ₱ barrel, foot, pound or head, according to kind and descriptions, from New-Orleans to Mobile, Pensacola and intermediate posts, and when practicable, from Mobile to Montgomery and intermediate points. The bids to be for steamers and sailing vessels. The St. Joseph-st. Railroad will be considered in the proposal; if arrangements can be made it will be placed under control of the contractors, and the stores will be delivered at the railroad in New-Orleans or upon the levee, if to go by sea.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Colonel, Chief Quartermaster.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in the English and American style of cooking; is an excellent baker; has no objection to the country; has the best of city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 113½ 7th-av., near 18th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations—one as cook, washer and ironer, the other to do chamberwork and to assist in the washing and ironing; can be well recommended from their last place. Call, for two days, at No. 153 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—LADIES WANTING superior Catholic or Protestant servants of different nations, either for the city or country, and having references direct from some of the first families of Brooklyn, may be immediately supplied by applying at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 15 Court-st., one door from Joralemon, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in the city or country; is a good plain cook and baker and an excellent laundress; no objection to do chamberwork or general housework. Call, to-day or Wednesday, at No. 464 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person to cook and assist with washing and ironing; a steady place preferred to the highest wages; city reference; would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 99 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, WITH GOOD city references, a situation as children's nurse or to do chamberwork and wait on a lady; no objection to a boarding-house. Wages, $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER houses, promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework. Also, coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOUTHERN young man; he would undertake the responsibilities incident to the exchange of commercial goods or articles, especially in the State of Texas, viz., such as cotton for dry goods or liquor, &c., &c., on a salary or commission; satisfactory references given. Address R., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED coachmen, gardeners, waiter-men and valets, also farm hands, men and their wives, and useful men, highly recommended from their last situations. Employers requiring such help will apply or address a note to MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF A CHRISTIAN character, some manly employment where intelligence and industry are valued. Address stating duties required, S. E. O., care of Loder & Pomeroy, No. 79 Cedar-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, a Protestant; could take charge of a small garden; no objection to the country; can give the best of city and country reference. Address B, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM THE West a situation in a wholesale or retail dry goods store; good reference. Address E. B., Earle's Hotel.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NURSE, A RESPECTABLE American or English woman, to take care of two infants, (twins); a comfortable home and permanent situation for a suitable person; give references. Apply to J. H., Box No. 1,230 Post-office.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE in the country, to cook and assist with the washing; Protestant preferred. Call at No. 19 West 16th-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NUMBER of first-class wood workmen in a car factory, near this city. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, 76 William-st.

LAD WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT RESPECTABLE boy, who writes a good hand and resides with his parents. Apply to H. D. LAW, No. 24 Vesey-st.

PERSONAL.

FREDERIC PASTOR, OF BERLIN, Prussia—A carpenter by trade, who left for America, and whose whereabouts at present are unknown, is herewith requested to appear at the Surrogate's Court of that city, in order that he may take possession of the parts left to him by his deceased father, the renbier H. Pastor, Potsdammer-strasse, No. 5, Berlin, Prussia.
THE HEIRS OF THE ESTATE OF H. PASTOR.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 3, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum..........$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
The Semi-Weekly Times.
One copy 1 year..........$3 00
Two copies 1 year..........5 00
The Weekly Times.
One copy 1 year..........$2 00
Three copies 1 year..........5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the Times. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

In answer to a reception address at the Burnett House, Cincinnati, on Friday evening, Gen. Sherman stated this interesting fact: "It was here in this city, in this very hotel, through which I passed to reach this spot, that Gen. Grant and myself met over a year since; and in that very room we laid down the maps and studied out the campaigns which ended this war. I had been away down in Mississippi attending to a little matter there, and when Gen. Grant and myself ended our conference here, we separated, he to go to Richmond and I to Atlanta, and the result has been just as we planned it here in 1864."

The Sandusky *Register* says: "Burleigh, the Lake Erie pirate, will be brought down from Detroit on Monday, the 10th of July, and will be immediately transferred on his arrival to the steamer *Gen. Grant*, and by her taken to Port Clinton the same evening. His trial will commence on Tuesday morning, and will be conducted by Alfred Learned, Esq., United States District Attorney for the State of Michigan, and Hon. J. M. Root, United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio.

A Nashville dispatch of the 29th says: "Yesterday Gen. Joel A. Battle, rebel State Treasurer, and Robert D. Caruthers, successor to Harris as rebel Governor of Tennessee, were brought before Judge C. F. Trigg, on writ of *habeas corpus* and discharged on bail in $20,000 each. Neil S. Brown arrived in the city yesterday evening, was arrested by Marshal Glascock, taken before Judge Trigg, and bound over to appear for trial at the next term of court.

The flag of the steamship *Brooklyn*, 44 by 24 feet, that has flown unscathed, though not bloodless, from New-Orleans to Vicksburgh and back, and been enveloped in the smoke of almost every naval engagement of the war, ending with that of Mobile and Fort Fisher, was presented to John Welch, of North Adams, Conn., a seaman on the *Brooklyn*, by the late Lieut. Porter, and will be unfurled from Masonic Hall in that village on the coming Fourth of July.

Among the passengers arrived at Cairo on the 28th was Mr. P. Johnson, brother of the President, en route from Texas to Washington City. Mr. Johnson is a modest, unassuming gentleman of sixty-eight years, with an inexhaustible fund of anecdote and quaint sayings. He is reported to have made himself universally popular on the trip with his fellow-passengers, by his quiet and unostentatious demeanor.

Agreeably to a request of the War Department a list of names of those soldiers belonging to Massachusetts who are known to have died in rebel prisons has been prepared in the Surgeon-General's office, and will be sent forward immediately. The number of names mentioned in the list, which is alphabetically arranged, is 1,650. The deaths occurred principally at Andersonville, Salisbury, Danville and Florence.

Elections will take place in Kentucky on the first Monday of August, and in Vermont on the first Tuesday in September. In the former State members of Congress and State Treasurer are to be chosen; in the latter a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and State Treasurer. The Maine election for Governor and members of the Legislature occurs on the second Monday in September.

The Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror* says that there never was so great demand for female operatives skilled in the business of working in cotton mills as now. The Amoskeag and Stark Mills would start up double the present amount of work if they had plenty of weavers and other skilled help, and all the other mills are short of the same class of labor.

President Johnson's health is improved, but by advice of his physician he refuses to receive visitors, and it is understood that he will not be accessible to office-seekers and other disinterested comers until Thursday or Friday next. He has decided to be present at the Gettysburgh Fourth of July ceremonies, if his health will permit.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have opened an office in Cozzens' Hotel, West Point, for the accommodation of the guests and the public generally. West Point is now in direct telegraphic communication with the City of New-York and all other points in the United States and Canadas.

The first instalment of the celebrated Noyes Library, bequeathed by the late Hon. William Curtis Noyes to Hamilton College, has reached its destination. There are altogether about eighty boxes of books, weighing 300 lbs. each, or a sum total of some 24,000 lbs. of classic lore, the value of which is estimated at $60,000.

The President has appointed Benj. F. Perry Provisional Governor of South Carolina. His instructions contemplate an immediate call for a State Convention, with a view to the speedy reorganization of the State Government.

The prospect for the California wine crop of 1865 is very good. The yield will be larger than ever before, unless some extraordinary misfortune should befall the grapes. About two millions of vines are now in bearing condition.

Gen. Butler has presented $5,000 to Phillips Academy, Andover, to provide a free scholarship, fifty years, for the son of a soldier—white or black—disabled in the war.

The Governor has appointed Mr. John F. Zebley, of New-York, as State Assessor, in place of Mr. P. W. Enos, resigned. His commission is to date from July 1, 1865.

Major-Gen. George Crook has been relieved from command of his cavalry corps and ordered to report to the Adjutant-General, by letter, from his place of residence.

Mr. James R. Fry, a well known citizen of Philadelphia, brother of the late Wm. H. Fry, the celebrated musical critic and composer, died yesterday afternoon.

The selectmen of Harwinton have ordered that all the dogs in town shall be shut up for thirty days. Several cases of hydrophobia have occurred.

A full file of the Richmond *Examiner* for the period of the war, was lately sold to a Boston library association for $350.

Rev. Donald McLeod was run over and killed by the Indianapolis train at Sedamsville Ohio, on Friday.

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirties on Saturday reached $3,610,400, and for all the week $15,309,150.

Gov. Fenton has received a telegram from Gen. Grant, saying that he will positively be in Albany on the Fourth.

Secretary Seward has returned to Washington, and was on Saturday morning at the State Department attending to business.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Eighth Vermont arrived here on Friday and proceeded to Burlington. The Tenth New-York (National Zouaves) arrived Saturday night and are now stopping at the New-York State Agency. They expect to participate in the military parade on the Fourth July. The Seventy-third New-York (Second Fire Zouaves) also arrived Saturday night, and remain at the New-York State Agency. The Ninety-third New-York arrived Saturday night and left for Albany yesterday. The Fifth Vermont, Nineteenth Massachusetts and Fifth New-Hampshire regiments passed through the city yesterday for their respective States.

On Saturday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, the Hudson River Railroad train which started for Peekskill, half an hour previous, was hurled from an embankment into the river below, by the displacement of a switch. A German gardener named Otto A. Hoffman was instantly killed, and two other persons, it is feared, were fatally injured. Six or eight other passengers sustained more or less severe injuries, and more escaped wholly unscathed. From the testimony elicited thus far, the company appears to be deserving of the most severe censure.

The National Anniversary—The Orators and Their Texts.

In all the popular orations which will be listened to by a million people to-morrow, we do not suppose there will be more than a half-dozen topics treated of. These will be such obvious but splendid themes as the advent of peace, the restoration of the Union, the abolition of slavery, and the prospective glories of our country. They furnish scope for the highest order of intellect and the grandest sweeps of oratorical genius. Some of them are altogether novel, and the others are now presented in entirely new aspects. The man who, in dealing with them, does not rise to spontaneous eloquence, may rest assured that in the course of his life he will never have a more favorable opportunity to do so.

The orators upon these topics, too, will find the audiences of this year in a better and more responsive condition of mind than has been the case for many a year. The speech-making on the Fourth of July, as a general thing, has long been looked upon by most sensible people as a discreditable nuisance. The staple topics had been worn threadbare, and the fustian rant and spread-eagleism, the sectional bluster and universal brag, the noise and roaring, by which the whole thing has been characterized, have been grievous and intolerable. During the four years of war just past, the nation has been in no mood to celebrate jubilant holidays; for the blood of our kinsmen was flowing in torrents and the fate of our Union depended upon the wager of battle. But now we have not only a glorious peace, but we have a regenerated and purified country, and have entered upon a new era in its history.

We have called the war a rebellion, but it has proved one of the profoundest of revolutions. Not only has the South been thoroughly revolutionized, but the character of the Northern people has developed into a greatness, and the whole nation has risen to a majesty, heretofore unknown. And it is this fact, taken in connection with the tone of public feeling, that will make the audiences of to-morrow more appreciative and receptive of thoughts that rise to the dignity and grandure of the times.

Having indicated such topics as we fancy will receive the treatment of nearly all orators, it may not be out of place to mention one or two matters which we think might as well be universally refrained from.

Firstly, would it not be as well to refrain from any very violent maledictions against the Southern people who were lately in rebellion? We know that these people are now thoroughly subdued not only in arms but in spirit. Proud though they have been, they declare it themselves. Their acts proclaim it as well as their words. They are greatly humiliated. And under such circumstances, and having lost all, we do not think it is the part of brave men to rail at them or to taunt them. Neither they nor we, neither this generation nor the next, can forget the past; but that need not prevent us from exhibiting magnanimity and Americanism of character in the present and for the future.

Secondly, there is no particular necessity at this time for uttering objurgations or threats against England or against France, or Spain or Creation generally. It is quite possible that we may have "outstanding accounts to settle" with various of the Powers of Europe; but their settlement will be in no wise helped by ferocious fulminations. Our government is as strong as that of any nation of the world; and England and France know the fact; but the country requires and craves *peace* and safety, and is quite willing to leave its honor and interests in the hands of those to whom it has entrusted them. If it is necessary to fight any other nation, we shall doubtless do it; but it is not worth while wasting our strength by windy battles in advance.

In short, we are convinced that those will prove the most acceptable orators of the day who avoid acrimonious and disputatious subjects, and whose discourses are characterized by patriotism and magnanimity, by dignity and self-possession, by common sense and unaffected eloquence.

The Progress of Reconstruction—B. F. Perry, of South Carolina.

Benjamin F. Perry, of South Carolina, has been appointed by the President Provisional Governor of that State.

In the course of the remarkable interview which took place a few days ago in Washington, between President Johnson and the deputation of citizens from South Carolina, the President, after giving his views upon public affairs with singular perspicacity and force, asked the South Carolinians to mention whom they would prefer for Provisional Governor of the State. Several names were indicated by the delegation, and among them that of B. F. Perry, upon the mention of which President Johnson promptly remarked that he "knew Benjamin Perry well, having served with him in Congress."

One of the incidental advantages which the country obtains from President Johnson's Southern birth and training, and his long experience in public life, arises from his thorough familiarity with the character, not only of the general public of the Southern States, but with that of their able men and political leaders.

In signalizing, as he did, the name of Perry among those which were mentioned, the President signalized that citizen of South Carolina who of all others has been distinguished, and, in fact, has for fifteen years stood almost solitary in the State, as the champion of liberal and progressive ideas and of popular rights. And to be the champion of popular rights in South Carolina signified something, both in the way of action and character. It was an easy enough matter, and generally a profitable one, to assume such a position in this city or State, or in any of the Northern States, and even in many of the slave States. But in South Carolina, with its intolerant spirit, its proscriptive course, its all-powerful and all-domineering aristocratic class, with the bulk even of its white men virtually disfranchised, and entirely powerless, it required at once a strong character, a courageous manhood, a determined purpose, and a self-sacrificing disposition, to assume the championship of liberal ideas and popular rights. This Mr. Perry did for ten years before the war, in a way that caused him to be looked up to as the great advocate and friend of the poorer classes in all parts of the State, especially of the small farmers who inhabit its Northern or mountainous section; and on the other hand, caused him to be denounced, maligned and hated by the dominant chivalry as a dangerous innovator, agrarian, democrat, and Unionist, whose doctrines tended directly to their overthrow, and imperiled their power and their institutions. The measures which he especially urged and agitated for ten years before the war, were the establishment in South Carolina, of a system of common school education (there was no common school system in that State)—the extension of the popular franchise, the regulation of representation in the State so as to put its governance in the hands of the majority, and prevent its being ruled and ruined by a dozen great parish lords of the low country; in short, whatever measures tended to the intellectual, political and general elevation of the masses of the people of his native State, found in him a vigorous advocate and courageous supporter. He had abundant opportunity for the advocacy of these measures in his own State as a member of the Legislature, to which he was elected by the small farmers of the "up-country," and as editor of the Greenville *Mountaineer*. His work was somewhat different in its details from that of President Johnson, in Tennesssee in other days, but was essentially of the same character and tended to the same end. Like Johnson, also, he sprang from the poorer farming or working people, whose champion he was, and who sent him to the places of legislation. The one lived and labored on the northern slopes of the Alleghanies and the other on their southern slope; but both of them lived among people of very similar character. The mountaineers of South Carolina, like the mountaineers of Tennessee, are plain, poor, uneducated, sturdy farming people, possessed of but few slaves. They are anything but Secessionists in character, or Southern aristocratic slave empire upholders; and the only reason that their loyalty to the Union has been less pronounced than that of the people of East Tennessee, was owing to the extraordinary internal despotism which the great seaboard planters maintained by a system altogether exceptional in our Union. There is no other such man in South Carolina as Mr. Perry. Other loyal men there are, doubtless, and loyal men there may have been during the war; but for one who has stood out for long years as a Unionist in a State where nearly all were Disunionists, as an advocate of popular rights in a State of the closest class rule, as a champion of the poorer masses in a State where such a course secured ceaseless obloquy and assault, and almost assured exclusion from power and place, Benjamin F. Perry has no rival. The President has exhibited great sagacity in his appointment.

Close of the Fiscal Year—Large Gold Surplus in the Treasury.

The Fiscal Year 1865 closed on Friday last, June 30. The figures for the port of New-York will be found in our Money column. The estimates for the other ports are of easy approximation, from the Customs of the first three-quarters of the year. Altogether the actual consumption of foreign merchandise, owing to the extravagant price of gold last Summer and Fall, is found to be about eighty millions in gold value, less than the previous year, while the Customs in gold derived from this moderate consumption, are only seventeen millions less than in 1864. The duties now average 44½ per cent. upon the invoice or appraised value of the goods entered for consumption. This rate, on a consumption of about $194,000,000, gives a customs revenue in gold of $86,000,000. Last year the duties averaged 37½ per cent., and gave $103,000,000 on a consumption of about $275,000,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in view of the effect last Summer of the high price of Gold, and consequent high rates of exchange on the consumption of foreign goods, estimated in his annual report in December, for only $72,000,000 of Customs. The fall of Gold, however, the close of the war, the flattering condition of the crops, and the near prospect of a renewed regular, if not active trade with the South, have all contributed to swell this source of revenue to $86,000,000.

As the wants of the Treasury in the way of gold to pay interest on the gold-bearing Funded Debt were less than $60,000,000 in 1865, the Treasury comes into the new year with a surplus in gold and silver of about $35,000,000, including the appropriations made to pay the present July interest on the Public Debt, and not yet called for.

An Interesting Custom-house Case.

We give this morning an interesting decision in the United States Circuit Court, arising out of the resolution passed by Congress in April, 1864, increasing duties fifty per cent. for a short time. The resolution was passed on the 29th of April. On the evening of that day a quantity of teas arrived in this port by the ship *Hamilla Mitchell*, and on the next day the importers applied to enter them for consumption. During the early part of that day goods were allowed to be entered at the old rates, but when these importers applied to make entry of the teas, it had become officially known, and the Collector refused to allow their entry except on payment of the additional fifty per cent. The importers declined to pay, withdrew their entry under protest, and a day or two after entered their goods for warehouse.

Congress, afterwards, to remedy the injury wrought by this action at the Custom-house, enacted that the resolution of April 29 should not "be deemed to have taken effect till after the 30th of April," and that the Secretary of the Treasury should refund all duties which had been exacted. This provision would have relieved the importers of these teas, provided they had entered their goods and paid the duties. But this they had not done. They had, on the other hand, put them in warehouse, waiting to see if Congress took any further action in the matter. And the same act which relieved the importers who had paid the increased duties, imposed a rate of duty upon goods in warehouse, which increased the duty on their teas twenty-five per cent., and this increased duty they were compelled to pay, when they withdrew their goods from the warehouse, some months after.

They thereupon sued the Collector, not for damages for refusing to allow them to enter their goods on the 30th of April, but for an alleged excess of duties levied by him when they took them out of warehouse. The amount of the difference in the duties was some $9,000, which they claimed to recover back.

But the Court has decided that they cannot recover; that the Collector was correct in levying the duties which he did on the goods when they came out of warehouse, that rate of duty being expressly fixed by the statute, and that as the importers had themselves put the goods into the warehouse, they could not find fault with the Collector for exacting the duties which Congress had said such goods should pay. And accordingly judgment was given for the defendant.

The Subsidies to be Paid to Canada.

We have to-day, by the European mail, the text of the agreement entered into between the British Government and the Canadian delegates. The official statement does not differ materially from the verbal report brought hither a few days ago by the delegates. In one item of the agreement, the colonists have struck even a better bargain than they could have anticipated. The purchase-money of the Hudson Bay Company, which will probably reach the sum of ten or twelve million dollars, is to be guaranteed by the Home Government, as well as the loans necessary for building the fortifications. All the forts are to be supplied with their armament, absolutely at the expense of the British War Office. And the Lords of the Admiralty have come under a promise to supply, when occasion shall call for it, a naval armament on the lakes. This implies that the Provincial canals are to be enlarged to admit the passage of larger craft than can use them now. And we dare say, it implies also that the money necessary for these canal improvements may, at the proper time, be borrowed under an Imperial guarantee.

Not the least singular feature in the negotiations which terminated in this agreement, is the eager desire of both parties to secure a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty between the Provinces and the United States. "Reciprocity," if it has any political significance at all, *means peace*. Yet the prime end of the bargain now concluded between the colony and the Parent State, is to put the affairs of the former on a war footing. A line of costly forts along the frontier, and a naval armament for the lakes—one tithe of the cost of which the Province itself could not even begin to bear—are certainly queer incitements to the renewal of the free trade and free navigation convention of 1854. Probably, however, the colonists, having made so healthy a bargain with the mother country, think it worth while to try again how sharp a bargain they can drive with us.

The London *Times*, it will be seen, is sorely perplexed to find, that in return for the small matter of keeping up a local militia, at an annual expense of one million dollars, the colonists are to have the privilege of *borrowing* almost *ad libitum* from the British exchequer. But on this question of colonial connection and colonial subsidies, it is evident the London *Times* is no authority. The truth, we take it, is this: Messrs. Baring & Glyn, Sir Morton Peto, Mr. Thomas Brassey, and a large number of British capitalists, are now so deep in Canada investments, that their powerful influence has been at the service of the Canada delegates all through the negotiations, for the purpose of making a strike that would bring up the securities of the colony out of their lately depressed condition. In this the capitalists in question have been marvelously successful. The six per cent. bonds of the province, according to the quotations of the *America*, are again approaching close to par. A few weeks ago they were little over 90.

The Atlantic Telegraph.—Our advices concerning the Atlantic telegraph are hopeful. The indications are that we will not have long to wait before the success or failure of the enterprise shall be determined. The last foot of the 7,000 tons of cable, which is to find a lodgment on the ocean bed, at a depth varying from 1,500 to 2,500 fathoms, was coiled on board the *Great Eastern* on the 22d ult. As early as Thursday or Friday of this week the mammoth ship is announced to leave for Valentia, on the Irish coast, where the massive shore end of the cable will have preceded her, and be ready for attachment to the main line, at a distance of twenty-five miles from the land.

This being accomplished, and no great delay is anticipated at this point of the operations, the work of "paying out" will at once begin—the aim being to run the ship across at the uniform rate of speed of six miles per hour. During the voyage, on the morning and evening of each day, signals will be sent through the cable to Valentia, to be thence transmitted to London, giving the latitude and longitude of the great ship, the state of the weather, and the number of miles payed out. If all goes as well as there is good reason for hoping, we are likely to have direct telegraphic communication daily with the Old World by the 20th or 21st instant at the latest!

A very few years since it would have been considered utopian to speak of an enterprise of this sort as a possibility. But in this age nothing is looked upon as marvelous, and the mere conquering of time and space is accepted as a matter of course. The Orient and the Occident thus linked together for purposes of interchanging information, the next thing demanded will be air-ships for the passenger and freight business of the world. And to accomplish this, many inventive Yankee geniuses are now experimenting.

Trouble About Fire Matters.—The Board of Engineers and Foremen of the old (volunteer) Fire Department had a most important meeting Friday night, as will be seen by the detailed report given elsewhere. The question was as to whether they would disband at once or not, but it was finally decided to hold on until the 1st of August, by which time, we hope, the new commission will have got things in working order. *There is not a very pleasant feeling in the old department on account of the causeless abuse and slanders of certain public journals*; but we urge upon the old firemen the wisdom of doing their duty to the very last. They cannot afford to give way to their resentment to the peril of the property of the city that always treated them kindly.—*World.*

There has been no "causeless abuse" of the late Fire Department on the part of any public journal that we are aware of. On the contrary, many of the most flagrant evils that have of late grown up under the volunteer system, have been dealt with in a lenient spirit, out of respect for the large body of really worthy citizens who have remained connected with and attached to that system. Many things that demanded the loudest possible denunciation have gone comparatively unrebuked, from this very feeling of leniency, and from a kindly remembrance of what the Department was in its better days. If there is any raking up of the past to be gone through with now, it will be due solely to such indiscreet apologists as this we have quoted. The members of the old organization cannot be allowed to claim any credit for simply obeying the law. They will show their good sense by accepting the change of the organization in good faith, and by ceasing to employ the brainless agency of two-penny trumpeters to parade imaginary grievances on their behalf. If they neglect this, the loss and the discredit will be their own, and no one's else.

The Italian Ecclesiastical Question.—By last night's European mail, it appears that the question of ecclesiastical appointments, so long pending between the Papal Court and the King of Italy, has *not* yet been settled. The King refuses to have ecclesiastics appointed to the vacant Sees, who do not subscribe to the oath of allegiance. The Pope will not consent to require such an oath from the ecclesiastical nominees, and thus the matter stands—practically where it was a year ago.

Lost or Stolen—A plan for paying off the National Debt of the United States by voluntary subscription; also, a "roll of honor," consisting of a small but select list of names of gentlemen who subscribed largely but paid nothing. This plan was the invention of that renowned manufacturer of notions, organizer of parties, (on paper,) and high professor of humbug, the New-York *H——d*. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the plan to Mr. J. G. B——t, at Washington Heights, on the Hudson.

Meat—Heavy Decline at Albany.—We observe that the Albany market has experienced a heavy decline. Beef has fallen off nearly 1½ cents a pound, and mutton the same. The *Argus* says, that butchers can afford to sell their best cuts at 20 cents. The wholesale top price is 8½ cents. The New-York public will probably think it worth while to note these figures.

Mrs. Grundy.—We have the first number of a new comic weekly under the above title. If the enterprise is intended to furnish new proofs of the genius of Mr. Thomas Nast, that intention is fully realized. The title-page, whether as a specimen of drawing, perspective, power of caricaturing is equal to the best efforts of John Leech or Richard Doyle, whose works are as well known here as in Europe. But if wit, without unkindness, humor, without coarseness, criticism, without favoritism, be aimed at, number 2 of *Mrs. Grundy* must be a great improvement on number 1 before the object be reached. Dress reform is too trite a subject with which to fill a couple of columns. It may be well enough to acknowledge the existence of other languages than our own, but there was no need for *Mrs. Grundy* to be pedantic. There is too evident a personal feeling in the criticism of Miss Hosmer, and the writer on art has surely an eye to some envied rival. *Mrs. Grundy's* title-page is a magnificent piece of art. If the promises of her preface were kept, nothing but praise could be accorded the entire specimen on our table.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, July 2.

NORTHERN IMMIGRATION TO NORTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Holden's administration of affairs in North Carolina aims not only at the political, but also at the commercial regeneration of the State. His great desire is the return of prosperity to the State by the development of its vast resources. Few people are aware of the extent and variety of those resources. Having no chief city for exporting her products, they have been heretofore credited to other States by being carried to the markets of Richmond, Petersburgh, Norfolk and Charlestown. Her climate and soil enable her farmers to cultivate with success the peculiar products (except, perhaps, cane sugar) of every State in the Union, while her mines of gold are superior to any east of the Rocky Mountains; her copper, lead and iron mines yield in importance to few, and she has the capacity of becoming, through her abundant water power and coal fields, a great manufacturing district. Her eastern counties, for 150 miles from the seacoast, have excellent corn and cotton lands; her midland counties produce abundantly wheat and tobacco; on her western lands, besides grain, &c., are raised the finest stock, and rice and the cereals generally, and all vegetables are cultivated successfully within her borders, while her forests have inexhaustible supplies of naval stores and timber.

In order to expedite the business of Northern emigration and the accession of Northern capital, some organized plan has been thought necessary, and a general land and emigration agency has therefore been authorized at Raleigh, under the management of Messrs. Battle, Heck & Co., well-known citizens of that State. Organized efforts will therefore at once be made to introduce the hardy and self-reliant and industrious population of the North among the people of that State. The natives are generally desirous of extending the right hand of fellowship to their Northern brethren who may desire to settle among them. Even the most ultra are entirely satisfied with the experiment of secession, and are ready to smoke the pipe of peace and be friends again; while her Union men—a very large majority of the State—are anxious to secure loyal neighbors. Gov. Holden, for manifest reasons, looks on the project with favor, and will hail the advent of loyal immigrants with joy.

COMPLIMENT TO GEN. COX.

Major-Gen. J. D. Cox, the Union nominee for Governor of Ohio, was last night the guest of Mr. Wetmore, the Ohio military agent, at his residence on F-street, where a great many distinguished persons called to pay their respects to the gallant officer who is to be the next Governor of the third State. Among the gentlemen present was Postmaster-General Dennison.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. POPE.

Maj.-Gen. Pope, accompanied by Brig.-Gen. Smith and Col. Morgan, of his Staff, arrived here to-day direct from St. Louis. Gen. Pope, comes at the request of the President and Gen. Grant, for the purpose, among other things of consulting upon the policy to be pursued in the treatment of the Indians within Gen. Pope's division. It is believed that the government will prohibit traders from coming in contact with the Indians, and that the whole management, including trading, will be taken in hand by the government as the best and probably only means of preventing continual hostilities with the various tribes of savages in the Northwest.

ALL OUR REBEL PRISONERS SET FREE.

The Commissary General of Prisoners received information yesterday that the last of the rebel prisoners at Point Lookout were set at liberty on Friday last. We have now no rebel prisoners under the rank of Colonel, except a few hospital cases.

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL BUSINESS.

The Secretary of the Navy promulgates an order setting forth that a Naval General Court Martial, of which Lieut.-Commander J. G. Mitchell was President, and George S. Hampton Judge-Advocate, found Thomas C. Ridgley, Acting Second Engineer of the *Cricket*, not guilty of the charge, but sentenced him, nevertheless, to be dishonorably dismissed the service. The Secretary says a sentence so evidently illegal in view of the finding, is, of course, set aside. A court-martial acquitted Acting Ensign John Sullivan, of the United States steamer *Fawn*, of the charge of theft that had been preferred against him, finding that the various articles alleged to have been stolen by him had been regularly paid for. A general court-martial also found Acting Volunteer Lieut. J. A. Pennel guilty of inflicting illegal punishment, and sentenced him to be suspended from duty on half-pay for three months, to be confined during that time on any United States vessel the Secretary of the Navy may designate, and at the end of that time to be dismissed the naval service. The action of the court is approved, but so much of the sentence as imposes suspension and confinement is remitted, and he is dismissed from the naval service. Acting Volunteer Lieut. Thomas Pickering, of the United States steamer *Fort Donelson*, found guilty of culpable inefficiency in performance of duty and drunkenness, and sentenced to be dismissed the service. The sentence is approved. Acting Ensign John W. Lewis, United States steamship *Commodore Hull*, found guilty of drunkenness and conduct unbecoming an officer. Was sentenced to be confined for one year in any place that the Secretary of the Navy may direct other than a common prison, to lose all pay now due or that may become due him, except sufficient to cover his actual expenses, and at the expiration of imprisonment to be dishonorably dismissed the service. The action of the Court is approved; but the imprisonment is remitted, and Acting-Ensign John W. Lewis is dismissed from the naval service with loss of all pay. Acting-Gunner William H. Herring, of the United States Steamship *Mattabessett*, guilty of treating with contempt his superior officer, and drunkenness, was sentenced to be confined in such place other than a prison, as the Secretary of the Navy may direct, for the term of one year, to be allowed only such portion of his pay as may be actually necessary for his support, all the rest to be forfeited and he be dishonorably dismissed. The proceedings and findings of the court are approved, but the imprisonment in this case is remitted, and Acting Gunner William H. Herring is dismissed from the naval service, with loss of all pay. A general court-martial found Wm. Leonard, Acting Third Assistant Engineer of the United States steamer *Lodona*, guilty of threatening with contempt his superior officer, and drunkenness, and sentenced him to be confined in such place other than a prison, as the Secretary of the Navy may direct, for the term of one year; to forfeit all pay now due or that may become due him during his confinement, and at the end of his confinement to be dismissed from the naval service. Owing to his long confinement this sentence is remitted.

HOURS OF WORK.

On and after Wednesday next, a new regulation is to be adopted in the Treasury Department. The employes will be required to be at their post at nine o'clock in the morning and continue until three o'clock in the afternoon. For some time past the hours of occupation were from nine to four o'clock.

IMPORTANT QUESTION TO BE DECIDED.

The Secretary of the Treasury will to-morrow decide an important question, connected with the great seizure of highwines at Dubuque, Iowa. It seems that certain parties advanced money on these wines, on the representation that the government tax had been paid, but it turned out to the contrary, and the property was seized for confiscation for evasion of the Internal Revenue. The Secretary is to decide how far on their part these parties who advanced the funds are to be protected. The case involves something over $500,000 in property.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

The President's health is somewhat improved, but he will scarcely be able to attend the Gettysburgh celebration on the Fourth, though he is anxious to take part in the exercise on that occasion.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Sunday, July 2.

A FRIENDLY NOTE FROM ITALY.

The following friendly note has been addressed by Gen. La Marmora, the Prime Minister of Italy, to Mr. Marsh, the United States Minister in that country:

[Translation.]

Florence, June 6, 1865.

Mr. Minister: The transfer of the capital to Florence has not allowed me to reply sooner to the note you did me the honor to address me, under date of May 5, communicating to me the proclamation of the late President of the United States, Mr. Lincoln, relating to the treatment of ships of war of the Union in foreign waters, and to the closing of certain ports of the United States.

You are aware, Mr. Minister, that the King's Government has never concealed its sympathies for the just cause which has obtained such decisive success; and you have yourself admitted that if we have been obliged to apply in principle to the armed vessels of the United States in the waters of Italy the conditions which our regulations impose upon belligerent vessels, we have taken care to mitigate their enforcement in practice so as to embarrass as little as possible the entrance of Union ships-of-war into our ports and roads, and their stay at such points, now that the civil war may be considered at an end. We are happy to be able to give to the Government of the United States new pledges of our continued friendship. I hasten, then, to announce to you that all the restrictions provisionally adopted, with reference to the armed vessels of the United States, are rescinded, and that hereafter those vessels will be treated in our waters on the same footing of the ships-of-war of other friendly Powers in the time of peace. As to the armed vessels of the separatists, we hope that none of them will appear on our coasts, but if, contrary to all probability, such should present themselves, they would not be received into our ports except in cases of necessity, under circumstances where the laws of humanity would not allow us to reject them, and in that case our authorities will take all necessary precautions to prevent any inconvenience resulting therefrom. Accept, Mr. Minister, the assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) ALF. LA MARMORA.

To Hon. George P. Marsh, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America.

A DEMOCRATIC MANIFESTO.

The resident Democratic committee in this city, through their Chairman, Judge Charles Mason, have issued an address to the Democracy of the United States, appealing to them to rally to the support of President Johnson.

FORD'S THEATRE.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees for the purchase of Ford's Theatre, held yesterday, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That this board, appointed at the convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations, at Philadelphia, at the suggestion of parties not resident in Washington, relying upon the coöperation so cordially promised them, entered into negotiations with Mr. Ford, and obtained a formal refusal of the property until July 1. Their appeal to the public, so far as it has been possible to make it in the short time allowed, has met with so little encouragement that they do not feel authorized to close the bargain by making the first payments. They, however, do not relinquish the hope of securing, at an early day, the requisite funds to erect a memorial building in the Capital of the nation as the most fitting testimonial of the nation's love for our martyred President. With this object firmly in mind, we will only return their subscriptions to those who may desire it.

Ford intends reopening his theatre a week hence.

A TERRIFIC STORM.

The Village of Veroqua, Wisconsin Nearly Destroyed—Seventeen Persons Killed and One Hundred Wounded.

Lacrosse, Wis., Saturday, July 1.

A terrible tornado has just passed over the village and vicinity of Veroqua, Union County, Wis., prostrating fifty dwellings, killing seventeen persons, and wounding one hundred. The suffering caused by the tornado is very great, and a call is made for relief. Mayor Lloyd and Postmaster Lottridge have been appointed a committee in this city to receive donations.

NAVAL.

Arrival of the Owasco.

The United States steamer *Owasco*, Lieutenant Commander T. Abbott, left Sabine Pass June 10, via Pensacola 22d, bound to Boston. Arriving off Block Island, 1st inst., her boilers were in such poor condition that it was thought prudent to bring her into this port, where she arrived last night.

She has been in active service in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron since February, 1862, and returns for thorough repairs.

June 25, spoke bark *Helen Angier* of Stockton, from Sagua, for New-York. 26th, spoke brig *Nellie Johnson*, of St. Andrews, N. B., from Cardenas for New-York. 28th, spoke United States schooner *Norfolk*, packet for Philadelphia.

The following is a list of her officers: Lieutenant Commander Trevitt Abbott, commanding; Acting Master and Executive Officer, T. B. Sears; Acting Assistant Paymaster, W. B. Coleman; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Jacob J. Smith; Second Assistant Engineer, Haviland Barstow; Third Assistant Engineers, Thos. Johnson, H. Reynolds; Mates, T. C. Duncan, A. L. Stevens.

A TERRIBLE RAILROAD DISASTER.

Two Men Killed and Several Wounded on the Hudson River Railroad.

Gross Recklessness on the Part of the Company the Alleged Cause.

On Saturday last, a passenger train on the Hudson River Railroad, which had started from Peekskill at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, arrived at Irvington half an hour later and was thrown off the track by the displacing of a switch, the accident resulting in the immediate death of one of the passengers and the severe wounding of eight or ten others. With the characteristic reticence which is always displayed by the employes of such companies as have been implicated in such disasters, no definite and official details could be obtained beyond the varying statements of a few of the witnesses of the accident, and the unreliable news collected by hearsay. It is positive, however, that the manifold duties devolving upon the switchman had called him elsewhere, and his absence (the switch having been displaced) was the cause of the destruction of human life.

As stated above, the train left Peekskill at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and on arriving at Irvington was some thirty minutes later. The engineer suddenly perceived that the switch had been so turned off as to hurl the entire train down the embankment. He at once sounded the alarm bell and reversed the engine, while the brakes were being applied with all possible dispatch; but the impetus was too great, and before the onward course could even be slackened, the locomotive, tender, baggage and one of the passenger cars were hurled from the enbankment into the river, at some three hundred feet distance from the depot.

Several of the inmates of the shattered car were soldiers who were returning from their regiments after having undergone the fearful ordeal of battle, through which they had passed unscathed.

Immediately upon the occurrence of the catastrophe, the cries of the wounded brought together a large crowd, the spectators at once devoting themselves to the by no means inconsiderable task of rescuing the injured passengers. The engineer and fireman, to whose cool presence of mind and bravery may be ascribed the preservation of many lives, were hurled from the embankment and half buried under the locomotive, whence a boatman of the vicinity extricated them, without their having sustained any serious injuries. The killed and wounded were at once conveyed to a neighboring hotel near the depot, and properly cared for, while a coroner's jury was being empanneled and an inquest held upon the remains of the passenger who had been killed. The name of the deceased was Otto August Hoffman, a gardener, late in the employ of Dr. Underhill, at Croton Point. He was proceeding to New-York, to spend the Fourth of July amid his friends. The body was fearfully mangled and terribly mutilated about the head and throat.

A Mr. Spaulding, of Peekskill, had both legs amputated. He is not expected to live. A Mr. Murphy, residence unknown, had both his legs frightfully crushed. It is feared that he cannot survive his injuries. A Mr. Rodgers was also seriously injured, while seven other passengers sustained more or less dangerous wounds, no one in the cars escaping totally unscathed.

During the inquest the engineer was placed on the stand as a witness, and testified that the train was running at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour when the accident occurred. The switchman had displayed the white flag, which signal gave evidence that the track was clear, but the deponent immediately detected, by the position of the lever, that the switch had been displaced, and accordingly shut off steam, rang the alarm-bell and gave the order to put on the brakes, which precautions, unfortunately, came too late. The statement of the fireman was to the same effect. Several citizens declared that the switchman was employed at a salary of $35 a month, for which consideration he was to attend to the switch, and discharge sundry duties about the depot, instead of devoting his entire and undivided attention to the more important portion of his daily task. The residents all, however, speak in the highest terms of the switchman's fidelity and carefulness during the past seven years, and the very general opinion expressed is that the company alone deserves the most emphatic censure and just punishment for its contemptible recklessness as to the safety of human life. There is no doubt but he jury's verdict will be conceived in a spirit of betoming severity.

No further details than those published above could be obtained yesterday. Several persons, whose relatives and friends were known to have taken the train to which the accident occurred, called at the depot of the company in search of information; but the decided reticence of the employes did not contribute to their enlightenment, any more than to that of the reporters.

Still Another.

COLLISION BETWEEN NEW-HAVEN AND HARLEM TRAINS—SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

At 9 o'clock on Saturday morning the Harlem Railroad train which left Pawlings at 6 A. M. was struck by the New-Haven train going north, and several passengers were injured.

The trains met on the high trestle-work bridge between Harlem and the Yorkville tunnel, both going at a high rate of speed; and although there is a double track at that point, the last car of the Harlem train was badly shattered by coming in contact with one of the New-Haven cars. It is supposed that the bridge settled in consequence of the tremendous weight of both trains bearing upon one point; and as the up-track and down-track are very close together the oscillation threw the cars together. After the first contact they were repelled, but immediately came together again, when all the windows of the Harlem car were smashed and many passengers were injured by glass and broken wood-work.

Mr. De Witt, a lawyer of this city, who lives at Mount Vernon, was severely hurt in the arm. Another gentleman was badly cut in the fleshy part of the arm. Scarcely a person in the Harlem car escaped without injury. We do not hear that any lives were lost.

The passengers complain that the engineers do not obey the regulations as to speed in crossing the bridge, which is 70 feet high.

THE FOURTH AT SARATOGA.

Reunion of Officers—Distinguished Visitors—Dinner and Ball—Hotel Accommodations—Opening of the Fashionable Season.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Saratoga Springs, Friday, June 30, 1865.

Dear old Saratoga—once visited, always an oasis in the life of man or woman, notwithstanding the vicissitudes of war and destructive fires and other drawbacks—is the same charming spot it was before our wayward Southern sisters sought to destroy the Union. The waters that gush up from the twelve or more mineral springs possess the same medicinal qualities, and are as eagerly sought for by invalids; the walks if anything are more delightful; the welcome cooling breeze still continues to blow, and the hotels are more commodious, more comfortable, and, as a whole, better kept than ever before.

The destruction of the "States" has not materially lessened the hotel accommodations here, owing to the extensive improvements made this season by the Messrs. Leland. A visitor of one year ago would now hardly recognize in the Union Hotel, with its accommodations for fifteen hundred people, the former Union Hall and Pavilion. The old structures have been enlarged and other buildings added, until now the Union covers one whole block—about seven acres—with a frontage of 600 feet on Broadway and running back 450 feet. Congress Hall, and several other well-known hostelries, have also been enlarged and improved, so that people need not fear but that they can find accommodations.

The gay season has not opened yet, but, nevertheless, there are a goodly number of visitors getting comfortably settled, to be prepared for the fashionable season, which will be inaugurated on the national anniversary, when a large rush is anticipated. Not many visitors are expected from the Southern States the present season by the hotel proprietors; but in this I opine they will be mistaken, for it is a well-ascertained fact that a majority of that select class of Southern gentlemen, who have really given to the Southern people their world-wide reputation for high breeding, (I do not mean politicians, of course,) have not, as a class, actively participated in the rebellion; they remained at home nursing their misfortunes, and contributing their money to support the war only as forced by the despotic rulers under which they lived. These men concealed their money, their plate and provisions, and to-day a majority of them have an abundance of gold and silver. These people, now that the war is over, will again seek Northern watering-places, and the first on their list is always Saratoga, though the last visited, because here they wish to make a lengthened stay.

Already Southern families have arrived, and taken apartments for the season, and others will soon follow. Several of the West India islands, South America and different parts of Europe are represented, and no place can boast a greater army of fair damsels than Saratoga to-day. But truth compels me to admit that there is a fatal epidemic raging among them. "Six, says a fair informant, "were taken off last week, and I am engaged already for three more!" The fact is, our gallant officers come home sick; the young ladies' sympathies get excited, and they get sick, too. The only cure is a minister, a few witnesses and a little Congress water. This combination is sure to effect a cure.

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

On Tuesday next "the season" will be fairly inaugurated. At Congress Hall and several other hotels the usual national dinner will be given. At the Union Hotel the Messrs. Leland intend to inaugurate the season, and dedicate their enlarged establishment and opera-house in a more ostentatious way. The officers of the Army of the Tennessee will celebrate at this house, by a dinner and ball, the fall of Vicksburgh, the opening of the Mississippi River, capture of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Nashville, Corinth and Memphis, assisted by all the lady visitors at the establishment. The names attached to the following circular are a sufficient guarantee that an agreeable time may be expected:

TO THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

That's never known defeat;
Whose war cry's "ever onward!"
Whose watchword "no retreat!"

Saratoga Springs, New-York, June 1, 1865.

You are respectfully invited to attend a grand reunion of the officers and ex-officers of the Army of the Tennessee at Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, on the 4th of July 1865, to celebrate the anniversary of the fall of Vicksburgh, the opening of the Mississippi River and the termination of that campaign which numbered among its captures Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Nashville, Corinth, and Memphis.

A dinner will be given under the direction of the senior proprietor of the hotel Maj. W. W. Leland, formerly Chief Commissary of the Tennessee.

Our old chief, Lieut.-Gen. Grant, is expected to be present and preside at the dinner.

Maj.-Gen. John A. Logan.
Maj.-Gen. Frank P. Blair.
Maj.-Gen. R. J. Oglesby.
Brevet Maj.-Gen. John A. Rawlins, (Chief of Staff.)
Brig.-Gen. J. D. Webster, (Chief of Staff.)
Lieut.-Col. L. M. Dayton, A. A. G.
Committee of Arrangements.
Col. W. S. Hillyer, Chairman.

Lieut.-Gen. Scott, Gens. Sherman, Meade, Schofield, Kilpatrick, and other distinguished officers, will be present. Lieut.-Gen. Grant will preside. The Governors of States, and a host of civil dignitaries, have been especially invited to be present, so that without doubt it will be one of the grandest reunions of the season.

The dinner will take place at 6 o'clock P. M., in the large and well-ventilated dining-hall—one of the most spacious dining-rooms in the world, and in which fourteen hundred guests can be accommodated at one time.

The ball will come off in the new opera-house attached to this hotel at 10 o'clock. Hundreds of workmen are to-day busily engaged in completing this building, so as to have it in readiness for the Fourth.

This structure is truly deserving of special mention. It is constructed upon the plan of a regular opera-house, with stage, dressing-room, scenery, orchestra, parquette, gallery, and all other appurtenances requisite in a place of the kind. There are seats for about 1,200 persons, but 1,500 can get inside and see the stage. Its furnishings and finishings combine elegance with a strict regard to good taste. Gasper Maeder and Strong & Wilkins are the scenic artists, and Youngling is doing the fresco work. In this building, which will be appropriately draped for the occasion, the ball will take place.

Grover's Orchestra Band and Monk's Band supply music for the entertainment. The whole park will be illuminated, as well as the buildings surrounding it.

As some of the fair readers of the Times may wish to see the programme before the ball comes off, I herewith annex it:

PROGRAMME.

1. Grand March—composed for the occasion.
2. Quadrille.
3. Grant's Waltz and Gallopade.
4. Sherman's Polka, (new.)
5. Lanciers.
6. Spanish Dance.
7. Quadrille Basquet.
8. Schottische and Varsovienne.
9. Polka, Mazourka and Redowa.
10. Quadrille, Cheat and Jig.
11. Logan Waltz—by Monk.
12. Lanciers.
13. Sheridan Waltz.
14. The German.
15. Polka, Mazourka and Redowa.
16. Quadrille.
17. Kilpatrick Waltz.
18. Danish Dance.
19. Schofield Schottische and Varsovienne.
20. Virginia Reel.
21. Home, Sweet Home.

There, if your readers don't think the above sufficiently attractive for one day, why, they had better go elsewhere than to Saratoga to spend the Fourth.

I will state, for the exclusive benefit of the nervous and timid, that the trustees of this village have prohibited the use of fireworks on the Fourth of July.

E. A. P.

Reorganization of Industry in the South—Joint Stock Companies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By the abolition of slavery and the effects of the civil war, the industrial system of the South is profoundly disarranged—in fact, broken up. It is of the greatest importance to reconstruct it at once—first for the people there, and then for the world in general. How can it be done, and promptly; and in a way to promote most efficiently the interests of all classes in the South—the land-holders, the negroes and the poor whites?

We will point out what we think the best means—a plan which will effect speedily an industrial reconstruction or reorganization. We have long thought of it; fifteen years ago we proposed it to a large slave-holder of liberal views in Louisiana; and he would have adopted it but for the bitter opposition of a brutal son, who, we think, would have shot both the father and us had the attempt been made. The aim then was to abolish slavery by a gradual and constructive process, which while freeing the slaves, would promote the interests of the slave-holders. The plan having such an end in view, would necessarily be more complex than one aiming merely at a reconstruction of labor; it is, however, the same, but we will express it with reference only to the latter object.

The plan is simply this: It is for the planters and large landholders who have had experience in managing large estates and conducting extensive business enterprises, to put their plantations into joint-stock companies and to carry on the cultivation of cotton and other products on the joint-stock principle. The South has in its cotton a mine of wealth, and no other country can compete with it in the production of this great staple. If it would apply the joint-stock system to its production, it would draw capital from the North, and also from Europe, to the aid in its development and would soon create a degree of prosperity far exceeding anything it has ever possessed. We see immense investments made in gold, coal and oil operations and in manufactures, which would remain without capital and be neglected if the joint-stock system were not applied to them. If the same were done for the production of cotton, rice, tobacco and sugar, the results would be incredible.

There are different ways in which the companies could be organized and also different methods of employing and remunerating the laborers. We will speak of them briefly.

1. The planters could have their lands appraised, their value determined, and put them in as so much stock; then an additional amount would be issued with which to procure the working capital necessary to carry on operations; that is, with which to buy teams and implements, to put up buildings, lay in supplies and pay the laborers employed. Their second portion of stock would be sold to Northern and European capitalists, as are gold and coal stocks. We have no doubt that such stock would pay, if the amount issued is in strict keeping with the extent and requirements of the business, from 10 to 40 per 100.

2. The planters could put in their lands, as before, at a fair valuation, and issue an amount of stock equal to that valuation, and to what would be required for working capital; then on the pledge of the whole they could borrow money to the amount of the working capital. They could pay, say seven per cent., and as an additional inducement give as a bonus one-tenth of the profits; they might also reserve the right to the lenders of taking the stock in payment of their loans at par, at any time within five years. If a dozen respectable planters would combine and form a society to carry out this plan, guaranteeing that perfect probity should be observed in the appraisement of the lands and in the estimate of the amount of working capital required, it would receive, we believe, the entire support of business men, manufacturers and shippers, both in Europe and this country. Manufacturers could, in particular, be induced to become stockholders and copartners.

As to the employment of laborers, two or three methods could be adopted.

1. The laborers would be hired and paid wages, as is customary in our manufacturing establishments. This would be the simplest method, but not the best, we think, when the present condition of things in the South is taken into consideration. In the first place, to induce white laborers to go there from the North, or to emigrate there from Europe, it would be necessary, owing to the want of society, schools, churches, &c., and the heat of the climate, to pay them very high wages. In the next place, wages will hardly be a sufficient inducement to lead the negroes to work with zeal and industry. The prospect of pay, at the end even of a month, is not adequate to rouse exertion on their part, at least to the extent requsite in a successful industrial enterprise. The white man works from reason; he calculates the future and sacrifices the present to it; and this is more characteristic of the Germans than of the Irish. It is not so, or at least it is much less so with the black man. Future hopes and fears are not sufficient to overcome present attractions. We see him often, where he is free, prefer, for example, the bare earth, with its dirt as the floor of his cabin, to undergoing the trouble to make a coarse one of boards by his labor. For these two classes of reasons, we propose, as regards both white and black laborers, modifications of the wages system, which we describe under the second and third heads.

2. A certain portion of the stock, say a quarter or a third, could, to offer additional inducements to the emigration of whites from the North, be reserved for the laborers; they could pay for this stock gradually out of their earnings. In fact, a small amount of stock, say an eighth, called working-stock, might be created, and given at the outset as a bonus to invite labor that emigrated to the South. The laborers would be paid wages for their work, as is now customary, and in addition, would receive dividends on their stock. They would then become co-interested partners in the enterprise, which could not fail to increase their zeal and efficiency.

3. Various inducements of an attractive character, and which appeal to the senses, should, to induce the negro population to engage willingly and efficiently in labor, be connected with the life and labors of the plantation. What these inducements should be, we leave to those who are familiar with the negro character to determine. From our slight practical knowledge of it, we would recommend the following: First, labor should be suspended on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, and the negroes left free to attend to personal matters which interest them. The idea of this intermission will buoy them up for the two preceding days of active effort.

The negro is at present a grown up child, and we all remember the delightful anticipation, in our school days, of the free Saturday afternoon. Second—labor should be intermitted three times a day—at nine, twelve and three. The first and third intermission might be but for a brief period, say half an hour. Third—as the negro possesses, in his way, a strong social nature, to meet and satisfy it, two dances a week should be given to the hands on the plantation. We think that such a privilege and enjoyment, which need cost nothing, would exercise more influence than the prospective gain of $1,000 at the end of the year. Fourth—as dress and finery are a ruling passion with the negro—at least in the present stage of his mental development—certain articles should be distributed gratuitously among the working hands, male and female, at stated intervals, either of a month or two months, as rewards for assiduity. The reward should be proportionate to the merit; in some cases a pair of boots, an especial object of desire, as we have observed; or a showy dress for the women; a red sash or scarf; a waistcoat or bonnet, and from these down to trifles, like a badge, a knife, etc. These rewards would accustom the negro to voluntary and reflective activity, and develop his mental faculties. Fifth—a supply or an extra supply of some coveted article of consumption—like molasses and coffee, should be given twice a week, on Wednesdays and Sundays. Wages should be regularly paid them as to white laborers, and they should be accustomed to provide for themselves, and to regulate their consumption by their wages.

We would recommend that some of the inducements here mentioned should be the reward of efforts to learn to read and write.

Such, in brief, is our plan. In proof of the practicability of a part of it, at least—that of organizing the plantations on joint-stock principles—we are happy to say that we have met one of the largest planters in the South, and a man of great intelligence, who had conceived the idea immediately after the destruction of his establishment on the Mississippi River, and who is now engaged in reducing it to practice. He has secured the capital, and proposes to hire labor, white or black, on the best terms that it can be obtained. He stated that he believed his plantation of 30,000 acres, wite 10,000 cultivated, would be worth more under the joint-stock system, with more land brought under culture, than it was before, with the slaves—1,100 in number—upon it.

One suggestion more. Interest and usury are, as is well known, great consumers of the profits of productive industry. The planters should endeavor, in consequence, to secure for themselves CHEAP CREDIT, and to obtain it, when necessary, without being dependent on banks and private lenders. How can this be done? By a very simple method. Let them combine and establish at the nearest seaport or place of shipment, a depot for the storing of their cotton, &c.; then let them avail themselves, with some improvements, of *the London dock warrant system*—that is, let them issue on the products stored, to three-quarters of their value, certificates of deposit, or of drafts for so much cotton, tobacco, &c. These drafts should resemble somewhat the ordinary paper money of the country, and might be in denominations of $5, $10 and $100. They would always purchase at the depot an amount of cotton, or other of the products mentioned, equal to their face. The certificates or drafts would be loaned to the depositors at say two per cent. a year. The expense of storage, the commission on sales, and freights to home or foreign ports, could be paid out of the interest. As the drafts would answer all the purposes of a currency, the planters who needed credit—that is, advance in money—could obtain it at the low rate of two per cent. The currency thus issued would be perfectly safe, as convertible products—cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco—would be pledged to redeem it. In fact, it would circulate, not only at home, but in Europe, for every note issued would be a draft for so much of those products.

PROGRESS.

THE POPULAR LOAN.

Thirty-six Hundred Thousand Dollars Taken on Saturday—Over 2,500 Small Subscribers—Nearly Fifteen and a Half Million Taken During the Week.

Philadelphia, Sunday, July 2.

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan on Saturday were $3,610,400, including the following: First National Bank of Portland, $200,000; First National of Newark, N. J., $100,000; Second National Bank of Boston, $100,000. First National Bank of Louisville, $300,000; First National Bank of Des Moines, $1,100,000; First National Bank of Cleveland, $100,000; First National Bank of Philadelphia, $100,000; Second National Bank of Norwich, Conn., $65,000; First National Bank of Mansfield, Ohio, $50,000; Fourth National Bank of New-York, $100,000; Merchants' National Bank of New-Bedford, $60,000; Frank & Gans, New-York, $100,000; Stedman Ewell & Co., New-York, $400,000, and 2,527 individual subscriptions for sums under $100.

The total subscriptions for the week were $15,309,150.

The Storm in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Sunday, July 2.

During the tremendous storm of Saturday evening, the steeple of the German Reformed Church, on Sixteenth and Green streets, blew down, crushing in the roofs of two adjoining houses, whose occupants escaped uninjured. Much damage was done in other parts of the city.

Death of James B. Fry.

Philadelphia, Sunday, July 2.

James B. Fry, brother of the late William H. Fry, the well-known writer and musical composer, died in this city this afternoon.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival of the Fifty-ninth New-York Veterans—Sixth New-York Heavy Artillery—Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers.

The Fifty-ninth Regiment New-York Veteran Volunteers, from the First Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, arrived at the New-York State Agency yesterday evening.

This regiment is a consolidation of the Eighty-second New-York Volunteers, formerly known as the Second N. Y. S. M., the Forty-second Tammany and the Fifty-ninth New-York Volunteers. The names of the officers are as follows: Col. Wm. A. Olmsted. Lieut.-Col. Jas. A. Jewell, Maj. Wm. T. Simms, Adjt. George Mathews, Surgeon S. H. Plumb, Assistant Surgeon J. W. Darby, Chaplain A. Tilden.

Captains—F. F. Reynolds, Jas. Ross, Severi Vauturi, J. W. Clark, F. L. McCarthy.

First Lieutenants—Harry Russell, Chas. H. Bigley, A. T. Tompkins and H. Plumb.

Second Lieutenants—Thos, Kelly, Jas. Thompson, Albert Brant, Michel Cregan, W. A. Stripling.

The regiment has borne a meritorious part with the following named battles:

First Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, Edward's Ferry, Yorktown, West Point, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Nelson's Farm, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Charles City Cross Roads, Glendale, Malvern Hill, 2d Bull Run, South Mountain, Chantilly, Antietam, First Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh, Bristoe Station, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Mat-Ta-Po-My, Laurel Hill, Coal Harbor, Petersburgh, Jerusalem Plank Road, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Reams' Station, Boydington Road, Hatcher's Run, Crow House, Farmville, High Bridge, and Surrender of Gen. Lee's Army.

The regiment made a very fine appearance marching in column of companies up Broadway. The men were all uniformed newly and had their white shelter-tents rolled on top of their knapsacks, which added much to the appearance of the uniform. Out of about 6,000 men enlisted for the regiments composing the Fifty-ninth New-York Volunteers, only 260 return with the regiment for muster out. It is expected that this regiment will parade on the 4th.

The Sixth New-York Heavy Artillery, Col. Geo. C. Kibby, with 750 men in the ranks, arrived last evening. We were unable to procure the record of this regiment.

At near midnight the famous Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers, the advance of the Irish Brigade, reached the city, and took temporary quarters at the Battery.

The city is more than full of troops, and still they come and go. There were over 3,000 at the State Agency, in Howard-street, yesterday.

MORE RETURNING REGIMENTS.

The First Massachusetts Cavalry, Major Flint commanding, 140 strong, arrived at 6 P. M. last evening, and will leave to-morrow for Readville.

The Second Massachusetts Cavalry, 260 strong, Major Fuller commanding, arrived at 8 o'clock last evening, and will leave to-morrow for Readville.

The Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, 200 strong, Capt. Connor commanding, arrived at 10 o'clock last evening, and will leave to-morrow.

The above regiments were received and quartered at the Battery-Barracks by Col. Howe, and refreshments afforded the men.

For our Wounded Heroes.

The maimed soldiers at Central Park Hospital will have a good time to-morrow. Col. Colyer has provided 15 omnibusses to take 150 of them and their medical officers on an early drive through Central Park, if permission of the Commissioners can be obtained, down to Madison-square in time to witness the military parade of the First Division N. Y. S. M. After the parade they will be taken to the City Assembly Rooms, where a festival will be prepared in their honor. Rev. Dr. Adams will deliver an address; Robertson's full band and the Union Glee Club furnish some fine music; and the Ladies of Rose Hill Relief Association will provide some ice-cream and fruit. They will be taken back to their quarters in the cool of the evening. Admission for the festival can only be obtained by tickets from Col. Colyer, No. 50 Howard-street.

Veterans on Parade.

The Seventy-third New-York Veteran Volunteers, better known as the Second Fire Zouaves, being the last remnant of the Excelsior Brigade, and the Tenth New-York Veteran Volunteers, usually called the "McChesney Zouaves," will leave the rooms of the State Agency over Centre Market to-day at noon, and attended by Robertson's Band, furnished by Col. Colyer, will parade up Bowery to Fourteenth-street, down Broadway to the Battery, where it will take the boat to Hart's Island to be mustered out.

Destructive Fire in the Third Ward.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock last night fire was discovered in the fifth story of Messrs. Wests, Bradley & Cary's Duplex elliptic hoop-skirt warehouse, at Nos. 79 and 81 Reade-street, extending through to No. 97 Chambers. When first discovered the flames were bursting from a window on Reade-street, at a distance far above the height to which a steam fire-engine can throw an effective stream, and it was manifest that the fifth floor of the building must be consumed. The firemen therefore turned their efforts to flooding the fourth floor and the roofs of the adjoining buildings, and the fire was thus confined to the room in which it originated. Messrs. W. B. & C.'s heavy stock of skirts and materials, on the fourth, third and second floors was materially damaged by water, as was also the stock of Messrs. J. M. & J. N. Plumb, on the first floor. Capt. Petty, of the Fifth Precinct, Capt. Thos. Thorne, of the Fourth, Capt. Greer, of the Third, Sergt. Walsh, of the Sixth, roundsmen from the Second and the western half of the First Precinct were on the ground with platoons of policemen from their respective precincts. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin. Messrs. Wests, Bradley & Cary's workwomen were to have gone on their annual pic-nic excursion to-day.

Broadway Theatre.—Miss Kate Reignolds, an old-time favorite at Burton's, will commence a short engagement at this establishment to-night in the "Angel of Midnight," a powerful French melodrama of the sensation school.

Academy of Music.—Mr. McAllister, the "Wizard of the World," opens here to-night.

Miserable People.—Thousands suffer from the most terrible fits of gloom and depression without apparent cause. In these cases the nerves and stomach are always relaxed. Tone them with BIOKRENE, and health, vigor and cheerfulness will be the sure results. Depot, No. 28 Dey-st. Sold by all Druggists.

Nights of Painful Watching with poor, sick, crying children, can be avoided by the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING-SYRUP. It relieves the little sufferer from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and during the process of teething, it is invaluable. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair

will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR; *strengthens* and *promotes* the growth of the *weakest hair*; stops its falling out in three days; keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; *the best hair-dressing ever offered to the public*; it is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

I assure all persons the above preparation will do all that is claimed for it.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON.**

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-Hand Safes,

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

For Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, or urinary organs of male or female, take RISLEY'S BUCHU, which is double the strength and less price than any other. Depot, No. 141 Chambers-st.

A Raid.—Now is the time to commence using Dutcher's Lightning Fly-killer and keep the house clear of flies all Summer. Sold by all Druggists.

The Burglar His Own Informer.—The opening of each window and door telegraphs to your room, and never fails. E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

A Clear Complexion and a Healthy Skin can never be obtained while the pores of the skin are obstructed, or the blood is in an impure condition. Dr. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, will, however, restore the purity of the skin and will thoroughly cleanse the blood; it will also remove the obstinate state of the pores, and free the perspiration from all impurities and gross particles. A trial will establish its efficacy. For sale by all druggists.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Fourth of July.—Terrible explosion—Some of the sufferers now lying severely burned—How can they be saved and relieved? Let mothers see to it that they have a box of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR on hand. Do not buy counterfeit; mark, the genuine has new private government stamp printed in black; signature, H. DALLEY, in white. By gross or single box at depot, No. 43 Liberty-st., New-York.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

We have this day appointed Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., and Messrs. JOHN HOOPER & CO., our agents for New-York, to receive advertisements and subscriptions at our lowest rates for the *Courier*, Charleston, S. C.

June 22. GEO. WHITTEMORE & CO.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

American Flags.—A large assortment superior English Bunting Flags, at the National Flag Depot, No. 27 Cortlandt-st. J. E. SEBRING, Agent.

Flags, Staffs, Balls, Eagles, &c., at C. F. BENEDICT'S, No. 78 Duane-st., 6 doors east of Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson, No. 625 Broadway, Lock-stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

Farless—Middleton.—In Washington City, D. C., on Thursday, June 29, by Rev. John C. Smith, D. D., Benjamin A. Farless, of this city, and Isadore A., daughter of Robert W. Middleton, Esq., of Washington.

Hastings—Hastings.—On Saturday, July 1, by Rev. Thos. S. Hastings, assisted by Rev. George W. Wood, D. D., Charles H. Hastings and Elizabeth M. Hastings, all of this city. No cards.

Saunders—Thorpe.—On Wednesday, June 28, by Rev. Ralph Hoyt, Frederick Saunders, Jr., and Annie B., daughter of T. B. Thorpe, Esq. No cards.

Hudson—Warren.—On Wednesday, June 28, at Christ's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. E. H. Canfield, Frederick J. Hudson and Mary E. S., only daughter of D. W. Warren, of Brooklyn.

Zabriskie—Morgan.—At Aurora, Cayuga Lake, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 28, by Rev. Wm. W. Howard, N. Lansing Zabriskie, of Flatbush, L. I., and Louise F. Morgan, daughter of Hon. E. B. Morgan.

DIED.

Bloomfield.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 1, John Lefferts, son of John C. and Sarah L. Bloomfield, aged 1 year and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 141 Livingston-st., on Monday, July 3, at 2 o'clock.

Brush.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 1, Stanley, infant son of Joseph B. and Sarah S. Brush.

Burrill.—On Sunday, July 2, at No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn, after an illness of fifteen years, Mary Bradley, wife of S. S. Burrill.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Conner.—On Saturday, July 1, Franklin Conner, aged 32 years and 11 months.

His remains will be taken to Westchester for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the late James Conner, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the William's Bridge Depot, on the Harlem Railroad, to meet the train that leaves 26th-st. at 10 o'clock.

Gilbert.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 2, Mary Gertrude, wife of Rev. G. N. Gilbert.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Tompkins-av. M. E. Tabernacle, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

Goff.—On Friday evening, June 3, Miss Lucinda Goff, aged 73 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 269 East Broadway, on Monday, July 3, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Hardenburgh.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, July 1, at the residence of her son, J. R. Hardenburgh, Ellen Van Doren, relict of the late Lewis D. Hardenburgh, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 209 South 3d-st., Jersey City, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Halsey.—At Ravenswood, on Saturday, July 1, Anthony, youngest child of Anthony and Annie M. B. Halsey.

Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, New-York, corner 10th-st. and 2d-av., on Monday, at 4 P. M.

Meinell.—Suddenly, on Sunday, July 2, James Meinell, Esq., in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Wednesday, July 5, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

Platt.—On Sunday morning, July 2, George, son of Joseph M. and Jane Platt, aged 6 months and 27 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 376 Bleecker-st., this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

Peters.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, June 30, after a short illness, Charles F. Peters, in the 32d year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 11 Cheever-place, on Monday, July 3, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Raymond.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Alice, only child of Rossiter W. and Sarah D. Raymond, aged 18 months and 6 days.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 150 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

Turnure.—Suddenly, at Washington, D. C., on Saturday, June 24, Charles A. Turnure, son of John and Susan E. Turnure, of this city.

Whitmore.—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 1, Isaiah C. Whitmore, aged 73 years, 4 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, July 3, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 269 Lexington-av.

Woodbridge.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., on Sunday, July 2, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian patience and meekness, Samuel Edwards Woodbridge, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at 4½ o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JOHN PHŒNIX'S NEW COMIC BOOK

is published this week.

THE SQUIBOB PAPERS.

A new and intensely comic book by the late John Phœnix, author of "Phœnixiana." Full of humorous illustrations by the author. Price $1 50.

Looking Around—A new novel by A. S. Roe	$1 50
Orpheus C. Kerr Papers—A Third Series	1 50
Wylder's Hand—An exciting new English novel	1 75
Fairy Fingers—Mrs. Mowatt's new novel	1 75
St. Philips—New novel, by author of "Rutledge."	1 75
Hugh Worthington—Mrs. Holmes' new novel	1 50
Mary Brandagee—A new "woman's novel."	1 75
Superior Fishing—Roosevelt's new sporting book	2 00
Lovers and Thinkers—A new novel	1 50

⁂ All handsomely bound in cloth, and sent by mail free, on receipt of price, by

CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

VICTORY AT LAST.

Bradbury's popular song and chorus. For sale by all music dealers, and at No. 425 Broome-st. Price 30 cents. This song, printed on slips, furnished this day gratuitously to the returning soldiers at No. 425 Broome-st.

NEW MUSIC.

"They have Broken up their Camp."
"How it Marches."
"Tis Finished."

Three new songs at ROOT & CADY'S Eastern Agency, No. 425 Broome-st., now ready. Price 30 cents each.

ORPHEUS C. KERR'S NEW BOOK IS a *third* series of his humorous and exquisitely satirical comments and laughable hits at the prominent military and political events of the day. Everybody is laughing over it. CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

LOOKING AROUND.—THIS EXCELLENT, new domestic novel which is selling so rapidly is by A. S. ROE, the popular author of "A Long Look Ahead," "True to the Last," the "Star and Cloud," "I've been Thinking," etc. CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,

Manufacturers of

SOAP AND CANDLES.

Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps, constantly on hand.

Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU cures diseases of the stomach and kidneys, dyspepsia, rheumatism, dropsy and chronic gonorrhea; price $1. For sale by D. BARNES & CO., New-York, and BURLEIGH & ROGERS, Boston, Mass.

D. W. D., 1863—X. X. X.—USE LOVERIDGE'S CELEBRATED WAHOO BITTERS, the great Renovator of the System. C. LATOUR, Wholesale Agent, 54 Cortlandt-st., New-York. For sale everywhere.

THE NATION

A WEEKLY JOURNAL for the discussion of the political and social topics of the day; the illustration and maintenance of true democratic principles; the consideration of the condition of the freed people, and the duty of the republic towards them; the support of popular education as a political agent; the diffusion of information regarding the condition and prospects of the South; and for the sound and impartial criticism of books and works of art, with entire independence of all sects and parties,

WILL BE PUBLISHED JULY 6, 1865.

It embraces among its regular or occasional contributors the following names:

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW,
JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,
JOHN G. WHITTIER,
SAMUEL ELIOT, (Ex-President Trinity College, Hartford,)
Professor TORREY, (Harvard,)
Professor GOLDWIN SMITH, (Oxford,)
Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER,
Professor CHILD, (Harvard,)
CHARLES E. NORTON,
Judge BOND, (Baltimore,)
EDMUND QUINCY,
Professor W. D. WHITNEY, (Yale,)
Professor D. C. GILMAN, (Yale,)
Judge DALY,
Professor DWIGHT, (Columbia College,)
Judge WAYLAND,
FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED,
Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK,
Rev. Dr. JOS. P. THOMPSON,
Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS,
Rev. Dr. BELLOWS,
C. J. STILLE,
HENRY T. TUCKERMAN,
BAYARD TAYLOR,
C. A. BRISTED,
C. L. BRACE,
RICHARD GRANT WHITE,
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON,
SYDNEY GEORGE FISHER,
THEODORE TILTON,
JAMES PARTON,
GAIL HAMILTON,
R. H. STODDARD.

Terms: Three Dollars per annum, in advance; six months, Two Dollars. When delivered by carrier in New-York or Brooklyn, fifty cents additional.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 130 Nassau-st., New-York.

COBB'S GREAT LOCAL STORY,

ORION, THE GOLD-BEATER,

READY IN THE LEDGER, TO-DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

This great tale of City Life, which we published in the LEDGER in 1856—nine years ago—has been so generally inquired for, that we have concluded, inasmuch as we have no electrotype plates of the numbers containing it, to commence its republication in the LEDGER this week. Mr. Cobb, the author of this popular story, previous to writing it, visited, in company with Rev. Mr. Van Meter and other city missionaries, the worst abodes of poverty and crime in this city, so that he had the great advantage of having an abundance of *facts* to draw upon in preparing this narrative of city life. The first installment of it will be given in the number of the LEDGER which will be published TO-DAY (MONDAY) at 12 o'clock.

TO THE NERVOUS.

New-York, July 1, 1865.

Several months since Dr. D. C. Morehead, of this city, made a chemical discovery which he was led to believe would form the basis for a valuable remedial preparation in diseases of the Nervous System. Medicine has so little beneficial influence in these prevalent disorders, that there was more than ordinary inducement to continue experiments with the hope of perfecting and testing the value of the discovery. An article of very novel and agreeable character was finally perfected, and then the more important matter was instituted, of *testing its real value*. A supply of the new article, which was designated as a "Neuralgic Antidote," was sent to some of our most eminent citizens, requesting them to have it tried in their own families, or among their friends, who were suffering from nervous complaints. This *private* test has been highly gratifying and encouraging to the Discoverer, and a demand has been created for the antidote which he is unable to supply. He has also received numerous letters, many from ladies, advising and requesting him to place the article on sale and to make its virtues known to the public. Dr. Morehead's engagements have not yet permitted him to comply with these suggestions, but he is now able to inform those who may be interested in the new remedy, that he has nearly completed arrangements for that purpose. Due notice will be given of its *public* introduction. Meanwhile, the nervous will please "possess their *nerves* in patience."

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
No. 19 Walker-st.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

Office of the Diaphragm Filter,
At McKenzie & Co.'s Plumbing Establishment,
No. 35 West 4th-st., corner of Greene.

THE DIAPHRAGM FILTER, AS AN invention, is regarded by the leading plumbers of this city, and generally by professional and scientific gentlemen, as the most simple, durable and efficient apparatus for the purification of water under pressure. It has been awarded two gold and three silver medals by the American and Maryland Institutes, and by the Massachusetts Mechanics' Charitable Association, and approved of by our most eminent chemist, (with additional improvements.)

The Diaphragm Filter, manufactured by ALEXANDER McKENZIE, No. 305 4th-st., is the kind of Porous Filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sandstone, which constitutes the filtering medium, to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and requires to be reversed occasionally to insure its action. JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

New-York, April 25, 1862.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES—Howe's Army Scale—the best Scale in use.
HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 194 Broadway.

LADIES' GILT COMBS, NEW STYLES,

Just received from Paris, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, to TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS,

TWO, THREE, FOUR and FIVE, to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BRACELETS, NEW STYLES,

TWO, THREE, FIVE and SIX, to TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,

From SIXTY to FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
Chartered by act of Legislature,
for the
SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES,
Under special guarantee
and the
RENTING OF SAFES
in its
BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS,
in the
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
No. 146 Broadway,
Corner of Liberty-st.
COUPONS COLLECTED.

The charter confines the business of the company to the safe keeping of valuables, and imposes a personal liability upon the stockholders to an amount equal and additional to the stock held.

Circulars containing rates, &c., can be obtained at the office.

DIRECTORS:
HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift & Co., No. 29 Barclay-st.
COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 54 William-st.
Hon. JAS. R. WHITING, No 61 Hudson-st.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.
DAVID OGDEN, No. 63 Wall-st.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co. No. 550 Broadway.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, New-York.
A. D. HOPE, Superintendent Central Express Company, and President First National Bank, Somerville, N. J.
J. C. BABCOCK, Cashier Adams Express Company.
GEO. W. McLEAN, Jerome Riggs & Co., No. 46 Exchange-place.
JOHN A. PULLEN, Manager National Express Co.
W. C. SHELDON, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., No. 75 Leonard-st.
FRANCIS H. JENKS.
FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

FOR SALE
MORRIS & ESSEX R. R. CO.'S
7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.

LOST OR STOLEN.

Six First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., Nos. 490 to 495 inclusive. The public are cautioned not to purchase the above bonds, payment being stopped.
CHARLES R. GILPIN, No. 25 William-st.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.

Capital, $250,000, with authority to increase to $1,000,000.
Located at No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

DIRECTORS:

GABRIEL W. COITE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
CHAS. FOX,	ANDREW C. BENEDICT,
JAMES W. DOMINICK,	ANDREAS WILLMAN,
LEVI H. MACE,	WILLIAM E. CLARK,
ALBERT DUNG,	JOHN Q. ADAMS,
WILLIAM R. FOSTER,	NOAH T. SWEZEY,
ALANSON T. BRIGGS,	JOHN SNIFFEN,

OTTO SCHLOMER.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.
GABRIEL W. COITE, President.

CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Joliet and Chicago R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.
Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.
Dubuque South Western R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
Detroit and Milwaukee Coupons, and
Detroit and Pontiac Coupons,
Due July 1, 1865, will be paid at our office, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date, less government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE DODGE MINING CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 2d, 1865.

SIR:—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AN assessment of one dollar per share, on the capital stock of the Dodge Mining Co., has been levied by the Board of Directors, payable on or before the 5th day of July, at the office of the Treasurer, as above; and on all assessments remaining unpaid at that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The transfer books will be closed on the 4th day of July, after which no stock will be transferred unless the assessment shall have been paid.
W. H. DIKE,
Treasurer.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., NO. 52 WALL-ST., will pay the interest due 1st July, 1865, on the following securities:
Indiana State 5 per cent. Bonds.
Indiana State 2½ per cent. Bonds.
Kansas State 7 per cent. Bonds.
Indiana Central Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds.
Dayton and Michigan First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
City of Wheeling, Virginia, Compromise Bonds.
Washington County, Ohio, 7 per cent. Bonds.
City of Marietta, Ohio, 7 per cent. Bonds.
Jackson County, Ohio, 7 per cent. Bonds.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank."
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 22d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.
R. RUCK, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

THIS BANK HAVING, BY AUTHORITY of the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States, organized as a national bank, its business on and after the 1st of July, 1865, will be conducted under the title of "THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York."

Correspondents and depositors will please note this, and make their checks and indorsements accordingly.
EDWARD HAIGHT, President.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL
AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn. Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
NO. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE Trustees of this company for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office on the 3d day of July next. The polls will be opened at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the evening of the 24th inst., and opened on the morning of July 5.
W. TITUS, Secretary.

TO COUNTY TREASURERS AND SUPERVISORS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—New-York State seven per cent. of 1867, (Bounty Loan) wanted by
WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN,
No. 58 Wall-st.

NEW-JERSEY STATE BONDS—Coupons for interest due July 1 will be paid in Jersey City by the First National Bank and in Trenton by the Trenton Banking Company.
P. D. VROOM, } Commissioners.
C. J. OLDEN, }
TRENTON, June 24, 1865.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—INTEREST on the first mortgage bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, and bonds of the Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company, due July 1, 1865, will be paid on presentation at the American Exchange Bank of this city.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No, 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 2, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES,
Constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery.
JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 57 Exchange-place,
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS.
All denominations ready for delivery.
All classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Also
GOLD, RAILWAY AND PETROLEUM STOCKS,
Bought and sold on Commission.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The following described notes of the first series 7-30s, viz.:

Nos. 79,709@10, $500s	$1,000
Nos. 70,888@93, $500s	3,000
Nos. 42,811@13, $1,000	3,000
Nos. 120,400@2, $1,000	3,000
Total	$10,000

All parties are cautioned against negotiating the above notes, as payment of them has been stopped.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 94 Broadway and No. 6 Wall-st.,

Dealers in government and other securities. Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

CORNELIUS WENDELL, *Late Public Printer.* WILLIAM H. WATSON, *Late Ch'f Cl'k Sub. Dep't.*
WENDELL & WATSON
PROSECUTE CLAIMS BEFORE EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.
OFFICE ROOMS, No. 345 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Post-office Box No. 269 Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR
$300,000
CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1895.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until SATURDAY, the 8th day of July, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York passed February 10, 1865, chapter 85 of the laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 2, 1865.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed June 1, 1895.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the city the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the corporation require it.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
June 23, 1865.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF
COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of [L. S.] office this 5th day of June, 1865.
Signed, FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER
OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.
(Signed,) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,
COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (ROOM
NO. 20,) THIRD FLOOR, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1865.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS.—YOUR TRUSTEES hereby inform and notify you, that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund April 1, 1865, and that we have designated by lot, for payment, as required by the Trust Deed, the following ($81,500) of said Mortgage Bonds, viz., numbers:

42, 85, 129, 131, 134, 147, 161, 181, 192, 193, 214, 302, 304, 305, 306, 308, 310, 347, 356, 400, 408, 447, 498, 530, 534, 544, 595, 640, 683, 690, 694, 703, 704, 737, 761, 835, 848, 898, 902, 931, 935, 954, 958, 1024, 1066, 1217, 1324, 1347, 1374, 1377, 1383, 1454, 1491, 1516, 1518, 1532, 1547, 1572, 1647, 1649, 1790, 1840, 1851, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2106, 2113, 2188, 2189, 2195, 2204, "2217, 2250, 2288, 2295, of $1,000 each: 2445, 2447, 2449, 2453, 2461, 2568, 2621, 2628, 2629, 2635, 2648, of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the Bonds to us, at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above Bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1865. The next payment will be due October, 1865.
W. SCHALL,
E. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES'
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JULY 1, 1865—Will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers:
CHICAGO CITY, MUNICIPAL.
CHICAGO CITY, WATER LOAN.
ALBANY CITY, 6 PER CENT.
HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD, CONVERTIBLE.
MISSOURI STATE BONDS, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company:—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 10th inst., at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $10,000 of said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWEL HOLBROOK,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders will be held at the company's office on Thursday, July 6, at 12 M., to consider the expediency of issuing mortgage bonds for the purpose of liquidating the present indebtedness of the company and completing improvements at the mines.
FRED. G. SCRIBA, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

NOTICE.—COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis, and Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railways, due 1st proximo, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.
B. E. SMITH, President.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1865, OF the City of Chicago municipal bonds, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., Bankers.

COUPONS OF THE PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS, due July 1, will be paid at this office, deducting government tax. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
Corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
CASH CAPITAL $3,500,000.
From statement for the Seventh Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Total amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865	$7,428,572 78
Total amount of premiums	6,213,114 68
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	2,064,754 02
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies	651,212 97
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not	760,354 89
Interest of scrip issues of 1862 and 1863	6 per cent.
Scrip dividend to dealers on earned premiums	12 per cent.
Dividend for the year to stockholders	31 per cent.

Dealers with this company will be allowed the option, to be signified at the time of application for insurance, of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, guaranteed by certificate, of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon all voyage risks upon cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.
2. Upon voyage risks upon freight, a return of twenty per cent.
3. Upon time risks upon freight, and upon voyage and time risks upon hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to the above returns in gold.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe,	Daniel W. Teller,
Daniel W. Lord,	John D. Bates,
George Miln,	Charles Hickox,
John Atkinson,	Robert Bowne,
Thos. A. C. Cochrane,	Lawrence Myers,
Wm. H. Halsey,	S. N. Derrick,
Thos. Barron,	Moses Merick,
Roland G. Mitchell,	David J. Ely,
Albert G. Lee,	Joseph Morrison,
George P. Deshon,	Wm. H. Popham,
O. L. Nims,	B. C. Morris, Jr.,
M. F. Merick,	Ezra Nye,
Wm. B. Ogden,	Henry J. Cammann,
John Armstrong,	Thomas Lord,
B. C. Morris,	Preston H. Hodges,
Andrew J. Rich,	J. B. Griffin.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY,
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 5 and 6 per cent. interest (free from government tax), payable on or after the 20th of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M.

Money deposited at this time WILL BE ALLOWED INTEREST FROM THE 1st OF JULY.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY,
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER VARICK,
ASSETS $1,490,318 11

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest, free of government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank Books in English, German and French.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street,
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,875,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7.
Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 BOWERY, June 20, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED A semi-annual dividend (free from government tax) of FIVE and SIX PER CENT., per annum, on all sums entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after July 21.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of one thousand dollars and under.

Five per cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau (near Fulton) st., New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1.
JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6TH-AV., June 30, 1865.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1865.—THE Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and of Four per Cent. per annum on deposits over five hundred dollars, free from government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17, 1865. All interest not drawn will draw interest from July 1, as principal.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE,

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before July 1st, will draw interest from that date.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1865.

At an Election held on the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	WM. H. HARBECK,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,	GEO. W. PLATT,
JAMES BARNES,	JESSE SELIGMAN,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	GEORGE C. PETERS,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	BENJ. M. STILWELL,
JOHN BODINE,	SAMUEL F. WHITING,
JOHN. R. LAWRENCE,	JEDID'H. MILLER, M. D.,
ISAAC V. BRIGGS,	GEO. GILFILLAN, M. D.,
JOSHUA SUTTON,	EDW'D. C. BADEAU,
JOHN T. BRUCE,	ROBT. KNIGHT,

JEREMIAH V. SPADER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Esq., was unanimously reelected President and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President.

Also, the usual semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT was declared, payable on the 1st of July next, free of Government tax.
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER THIRD-AV. AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, (free from government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.
The trustees of this institution have declared the
TWENTY-NINTH
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and less, and Five per Cent. per annum on sums exceeding $500, payable on and after July 17, the institution paying the government tax. The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1865.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (5,) and the government tax, will be paid the stockholders of the Irving Bank, payable on and after the 30th day of June.

The transfer-books are closed to that date inclusive.
By order of the board.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., June 27, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the past six months, free from government tax, payable to stockholders on the 15th of July, whose names are on the stock ledger on the 5th of July.

Dividend payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's Office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

Transfer books will be closed from the 5th of July to the 16th of July.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent., out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after 5th of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th of June until the 7th of July next.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MONTANA PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NOS. 64 AND 66 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 9,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER Cent. on par value, free from government tax, from earnings of their wells for month of June, has this day been declared by the Montana Petroleum Company, payable at their office to stockholders of record on the 5th day of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 5th of July, inclusive.
ALEX. P. FUNK, President.
LEWIS MAY, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an additional dividend of three per cent., free of government tax, out of the profits of the current three months, payable on and after MONDAY, July 3.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 3d July, inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, June 16, 1865.—Dividend.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) and an extra dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) free of government tax, payable on first Monday of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 19 until July 7.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable to the stockholders on the first day of July next.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 19th inst. to July 1.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Twelve (12) Per Cent. and the government tax, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d day of July ensuing. By order of the board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, June 19, 1865.

17TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

OFFICES OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of income tax.
DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1865.

DIVIDEND—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF five (5) per cent. on the capital of this bank has been declared, free from government tax, payable on and after 1st July next. Transfer books will be closed from this date until the 1st proximo.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. and the government tax, payable to stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d to June 30 inclusive.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annually DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, free of government tax, out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 1st proximo.

The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, free from government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after the first day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board.
C. A. SMITH, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Seven per cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent., free of government tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five per cent. and government tax, and an extra dividend of five per cent. and government tax payable on and after the 1st of July. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend, free of government tax, of FIVE (5) PER CENT, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on demand.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., and an extra Dividend of Five per cent., (free from government tax,) payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, (free of government tax,) payable on and after July 10, 1865.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, free from government tax, payable on and after the 1st July next.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 10.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND—ATLANTIC BANK.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared, out of the profits of the past six months, a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable to stockholders, at the banking office, No. 142 Broadway, on and after the 5th proximo.

The book of transfer will be closed from June 22 until further notice.
R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 680 BROADWAY.

A Dividend of Four Per Cent. and the government tax has been declared from the earnings of the last six months on the stock held prior to the increase of capital, and in the same proportion for two months on the increased capital; payable on and after July 1. The transfer-books will remain closed until July 3. By order of the board.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 1, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR DOLLARS PER share (free from government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on and after MONDAY, the 17th inst. The transfer-books will close this P. M., and reopen on the 17th inst.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., (free from government tax,) payable on and after the 10th inst.
WILLIAM E. HOXIE, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from government tax, for the current six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Thursday, July 6.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free from government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE McILHENNY OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the capital stock, clear of State tax, payable on and after July 1. Transfer books to close on the 26th inst., and reopen July 2, 1865.
G. E. FRYER, Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1865.

PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
June 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable to the Stockholders on and after July 1, 1865.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.,
No. 41 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, June 29, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Ten (10) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 10th of July.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. AND an extra dividend of four per cent., free from tax, will be paid on and after July 3.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free of government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 30th inst. The transfer books to remain closed from 26th to 30th inst., inclusive. By order of the board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NEW AMSTERDAM INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
W. H. DUSENBERRY, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The limited partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of BOWERS, BEECKMAN & BRADFORD, JR., in which SAMUEL D. BRADFORD is the special partner, will terminate this day by its own limitation.
HENRY BOWERS,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, JR.,
HENRY BEECKMAN GRAHAM,
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of New-York relative to limited partnerships, under the name or firm of BOWERS, BEECKMAN & BRADFORD, JR.

The general nature of the business to be transacted is the sale of domestic dry goods, and other merchandise generally, upon commission, and dealing in merchandise generally upon commission or otherwise.

The general parties interested therein are HENRY BOWERS, who resides at Yonkers, in the State of New-York, and GILBERT L. BEECKMAN, SAMUEL DEXTER BRADFORD, JR., and HENRY BEECKMAN GRAHAM, who respectively reside in the City of New-York.

The special partner interested therein is SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, who resides at West Roxbury, in the State of Massachusetts, and as such special partner has contributed to the common stock the sum of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS in cash.

The said partnership is to commence on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and it will terminate on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.
HENRY BOWERS,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
SAMUEL DEXTER BRADFORD, JR.,
HENRY BEECKMAN GRAHAM,
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of LEEDS & SWANSBORO is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
THEO. E. LEEDS,
ALFRED H. SWANSBORO.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of LEEDS & HALL, and will transact a general Banking, Stock and Gold Commission business at No. 46 Broad-st.
THEO. E. LEEDS.
ROBT. L. S. HALL.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LIMBERT & LELAND, for the purpose of transacting a commission and financial agency business at No. 17 Nassau-st., between Cedar and Pine sts.
AUGUST LIMBERT,
CHARLES H. LELAND.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to title 1, chapter 4, part 2 of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the several acts amendatory thereof; and that

1. The name of the firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is HURXTHAL & BARNUM.
2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacturing and jobbing of clothing, to be carried on in the City of New-York.
3. That the names of the general partners are: LEWIS HURXTHAL, of the City of New-York, and CHARLES BARNUM, of Flushing, Long Island; that the names of the special partners are: BEN HURXTHAL and JOHN NEWTON SEARS, both of the City of New-York.
4. That the amount of capital which BEN HURXTHAL as such special partner has contributed to the common stock is twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) and the amount of capital which JOHN NEWTON SEARS, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, is twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000.)
5. That the period at which the partnership is to commence is the 1st day of July, 1865, and the period at which it will terminate is the 1st day of December, 1868.

L. HURXTHAL,
CHAS. BARNUM,
BEN HURXTHAL,
JOHN NEWTON SEARS.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of TRACY, IRWIN & CO., is this day dissolved by the death of JAS. IRWIN, one of the partners. The business of the firm will be settled by the undersigned surviving partners, at No. 400 Broadway.
JULY 1, 1865.
WM. W. TRACY,
JAMES WILLSON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, surviving partners of TRACY, IRWIN & CO., have this day formed a copartnership under the old firm name of TRACY, IRWIN & CO., for the purpose of continuing the importing and jobbing of dry goods, at No. 400 Broadway.
JULY 1, 1865.
WM. W. TRACY,
JAMES WILLSON.

No. 47 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, 1st July, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of COLGATE & HOFFMAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
JAMES B. COLGATE,
CHAS. BURRALL HOFFMAN,
JOHN B. TREVOR, (Special Partner.)

The Specie and Bullion business heretofore conducted by COLGATE & HOFFMAN, will be continued by
TREVOR & COLGATE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE this day taken into partnership my brother, Mr. EUGENE WINTHROP, and will continue the brokerage business in foreign exchange, gold, government securities, &c., under the firm of GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.
GRENVILLE WINTHROP.
No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK. July 1, 1865.

GEO. L. JEWETT HAS BEEN ADMITTED a partner in our firm, with an interest from the 1st of January last.
T. B. CODDINGTON & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

FIREWORKS.

FOURTH OF JULY
CELEBRATION.
FLAGS. ALL SIZES.
BUNTING BY THE CASE OR PIECE.
B. L. SOLOMONS & SONS,
No. 389 Broadway.

FIRE CRACKERS 16 CTS. PER PACK.
TORPEDOES, 6 CENTS PER PACK.
Roman Candles, 2c., 2½c., 4c., 6c., 10c., 12c. to $1 each.
Wheels, 1c., 3c., 5c., 10c., 15c., 25c. to $3 each.
Sky Rockets, 1c., 4c., 8c., 16c., 25c. to $5 each.
Signals, Mines, Bengolas, Tricolors, Rosettes, Bombs, Batteries, Exhibition Pieces, &c., &c., at the lowest prices, at TOWNSEND'S, No. 953 Broadway.
Flags, Lanterns, Shields, Illuminators, &c., of all kinds.

FIRE-WORKS.

HADFIELD'S first premium fire-works, and Waugh's nonpareil torpedoes for sale at his manufactory Nos. 200 and 202 9th-av., New-York.

FOR THE FOURTH—FOR SALE—40 BARrels Carolina pitch pine knots, (or light wood,) for torchlight processions.
C. G. LAMBERT,
No. 51 Cortlandt-st.

ILLUMINATION FOURTH JULY.—20,000 Illumination Candlesticks and Candles for sale by
J. & J. BRUSH, No. 183 Bowery.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
CATALOGUE OF
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT VESSELS,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1865,
At 12 o'clock, noon,
At the NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN,
By order of the Navy Department,
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.,
Auctioneers, No. 109 Wall-st.,

The following named vessels, belonging to the United States Navy Department:

SCREW STEAMER FLAG.
Length, 187 feet 6 inches; breadth, 31 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet 8 inches; between decks, 7 feet 3 inches; 1 cylinder, 48 inches diameter, 48-inch stroke.

SCREW STEAMER KENSINGTON.
Length, 190 feet; breadth, 32 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet 7 inches; between, 7 feet 1 inch; between second and third decks, 7 feet; 1 cylinder, 56½ inches diameter, 44-inch stroke.

SCREW STEAMER VICKSBURG.
Length, 171 feet; breadth, 33 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet 8 inches; between decks, 7 feet 6 inches; 1 cylinder, 30 inches diameter, 36-inch stroke.

SCREW STEAMER PROTEUS.
Length, 203 feet; breadth, 36 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 4 inches; between decks, 7 feet 10 inches; 2 cylinders, 46 inches diameter, 33-inch stroke.

UNITED STATES STEAMER NEREUS, (SCREW.)
Length, 203 feet 9 inches; breadth, 36 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 6 inches, between decks, 7 feet 7 inches; 2 cylinders, 44 inches, diameter, 36-inch stroke.

SIDE-WHEEL COMMODORE PERRY.
Length, 142 feet 6 inches; breadth, 34 feet 5 inches; depth of hold, 12 feet 5 inches; 1 cylinder, 38 inches in diameter, 9-feet stroke.

SIDE-WHEEL HUNCHBACK.
Length, 179 feet 5 inches; breadth, 29 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet 7 inches; 1 cylinder, 40 inches diameter, 8-feet stroke.

SIDE-WHEEL SOMERSET.
Length, 151 feet; breadth, 32 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet 3 inches; 1 cylinder, 36 inches diameter, 9-feet stroke.

The above-named vessels lie at the Erie basin, where they may be examined.

SCREW STEAMER NEPTUNE.
Length, 202 feet; breadth, 35 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 12 feet 5 inches; between decks, 7 feet 7 inches; 1 cylinder, 44 inches diameter, 36-inch stroke.

SCREW STEAMER DAYLIGHT.
Length, 175 feet; breadth, 29 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet; between decks, 6 feet 10 inches; 1 cylinder, 44 inches diameter, 24-inch stroke.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER COMMODORE HULL.
Length, 131 feet; breadth, 28 feet 10 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet; 1 cylinder, 36 inches diameter, 9-feet stroke.

SIDE-WHEEL SHOKOKON.
Length, 181 feet 7 inches; breadth, 32 feet 1 inch; depth of hold, 13 feet 5 inches; 1 cylinder, 44 inches diameter, 8 feet stroke.

SIDE-WHEEL MAGNOLIA.
Length, 242 feet 5 inches; breadth, 33 feet 11 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet 3 inches; between decks, 7 feet 6 inches; 1 cylinder, 50 inches diameter, 12 feet stroke.

SIDE-WHEEL COMMODORE MORRIS.
Length, 154 feet; breadth, 32 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 12 feet; 1 cylinder, 38 inches diameter, 10 feet stroke.

SIDE-WHEEL ISONOMIA.
Length, 215 feet; breadth, 29 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet 7 inches; 1 cylinder, 36 inches diameter, 11 feet stroke.

PROPELLER WYANDOTTE.
Length, 152 feet 7 inches; breadth, 24 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 2 inches; between decks, 6 feet 7 inches; 1 cylinder, 36 inches diameter, 44-inch stroke.

PROPELLER BIGNONIA.
Length, 130 feet 10 inches; breadth, 21 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 12 feet; cylinder, 36 inches diameter, 36-inch stroke.

PROPELLER GOV. BUCKINGHAM.
Length, 171 feet; breadth, 33 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet 2 inches; between decks, 7 feet; 1 cylinder, 38 inches diameter, 38-inch stroke.

PROPELLER GLAUCUS.
Length, 203 feet 1 inch; breadth, 35 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 12 feet 5 inches; between decks, 7 feet 5 inches; 1 cylinder, 44 inches diameter, 48-inch stroke.

PROPELLER YOUNG AMERICA.
Length, 87 feet 1 inch; breadth, 20 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 5 feet 10 inches; 1 cylinder, 32 inches diameter, 28-inch stroke.

PROPELLER LILAC.
Length, 83 feet 7 inches; breadth, 19 feet 1 inch; depth of hold, 8 feet; cylinder, 26 inches diameter, 24-inch stroke.

PROPELLER FLAMBEAU.
Length, 169 feet; breadth, 30 feet; depth of hold 10 feet 8 inches; between decks, 6 feet 9 inches; 1 cylinder, 50 inches in diameter, 5-feet stroke.

PROPELLER EPSILON.
Length, 62 feet; breadth, 15 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet 4 inches; cylinder 17 inches diameter, 17-inch stroke.

PROPELLER CLINTON.
Length, 61 feet; breadth, 15 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 6 feet; cylinder, 16 inches diameter, 16-inch stroke.

PROPELLER SAFFRON.
Length, 66 feet; breadth, 17 feet 1 inch; depth of hold, 6 feet 7 inches; cylinder, 20 inches diameter, 20-inch stroke.

PROPELLER BELLE.
Length, 62 feet 2 inches; breadth, 15 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 6 feet 6 inches; cylinder, 16 inches diameter, 16-inch stroke.

PROPELLER UNIT.
Length, 62 feet 2 inches; breadth, 15 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 6 feet 6 inches; cylinder, 18 inches in diameter, 18-inch stroke.

PROPELLER ZOUAVE.
Length, 95 feet; breadth, 20 feet 10 inches; depth of hold, 7 feet 7 inches; cylinder, 18 inches diameter, 20-inch stroke.

PROPELLER BERBERRY.
Length, 99 feet 6 inches; breadth, 20 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 8 feet 3 inches; cylinder, 30 inches diameter, 26-inch stroke.

PROPELLER MOUNT VERNON.
Length, 171 feet; breadth, 28 feet 10 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet 11 inches; between decks, 3 feet; cylinder, 40 inches diameter, 42-inch stroke.

BARK PURSUIT.
Length, 143 feet; breadth, 29 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet 1 inch; between decks, 6 feet.

BARK GEMSBOK.
Length, 141 feet; breadth, 30 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet 3 inches; between decks, 6 feet 6 inches.

The above vessels lie at the Navy-yard, where they may be examined.

TERMS OF SALE—20 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale—the balance within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard.
By order. CHAS. H. BELL, Commandant.

SPECIAL SALE OF SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold, at public auction, during the month of July, 1865, at the times and places named below, viz.:
GIESBORO, D. C., MONDAY and SATURDAY of each week.
NEW-YORK CITY, THURSDAY, July 6.
NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, July 7, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week thereafter, at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 35th-st.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., THURSDAY of each week.
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 12.
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 26.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn., WEDNESDAY, July 5.
ELMIRA, N. Y., FRIDAY, July 14.
LANCASTER, Penn., FRIDAY, July 28.
Two hundred SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES each day.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of draft horses, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public. The animals, though sound and serviceable, are no longer required in the army, and must be sold. The attention of managers of city railroads and manufactories is especially called to these sales.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brig.-Gen.
In charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.

SPECIAL SALE SERVICEABLE MULES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., to the highest bidder, at the time and place named below, viz:
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1865.
TWO HUNDRED SERVICEABLE MULES EACH DAY.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can be purchased at these sales at far less than their true value. The attention of brick merchants and farmers is especially invited.

Mules sold singly. Sale to commence at 10 A. M., and will be held at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 33d-st.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 6 Pine-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, July 6, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York: Farm of Samuel H. Barnes, Esq., of New Dorp, Staten Island, containing 100 acres; land extends to the water; splendid grove; 7 acres on and near the water; sale peremptory; sold on account of sickness of the owner. Bills, with further particulars, at the office of the auctioneer, No. 6 Pine-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid taxes, for the years 1856, 1857 and 1858, together with the regular rents for Croton water, for the years 1855, 1856 and 1857, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 4th day of September, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, and to be continued from day to day, until the whole of said property shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Daily Transcript*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Copies can be had on application at the office of the New-York *Daily Transcript*, and at the Bureau of Arrears.—Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, New-York, May 26, 1865.
By order of the Comptroller.
JAMES J. GEMBLETON,
Acting Clerk of Arrears.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MIRIAM MYERS *against* MORRIS MYERS.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—U. S. 50 cents Tax Rev. stamp cancelled.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his offices, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
CORNELIUS FISKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated June 9, 1865.

The complaint was filed in the offices of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, June 9, 1865.
CORNELIUS FISKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je12-law6wM

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY PAPER AND ACCOUNT Books of every kind at lowest prices. Orders receive prompt attention.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Job Printers, Stationers, &c., No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.

FOR SALE

ON THE HUDSON RIVER,

100 MILES FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUGERTIES.

This valuable property is known as the "Saugerties Lead and Paint Works," and is situated in the Village of Saugerties, on the Hudson River, 100 miles from New-York City, and consists of a large stone mill, 215x40, and three-stories high; four wooden buildings formerly used as corroding houses; one 153x30 feet; two 118x18 feet, and one 45x30 feet. A stone warehouse 50x32; brick carpenter's shop 24x22 feet: one stone building 26x15 feet, and a commodious stone dwelling-house, with a good garden attached. The mill has the advantage of a never-failing water power, driving an over-shot wheel of any required size. The whole property embraces about six acres of ground. The mill is equally well adapted for cotton, woolen, paper, or almost any other description of manufacture. The property is very eligibly located, having daily access to the city by Hudson River Railroad and Steamboat, direct from Saugerties. Apply to
WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT ENglewood, N. J., one hour from New-York, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; ten acres of land, containing fruit and vegetable garden, flower garden, lawn, &c.; beautiful views and healthy neighborhood; three wells and a fine spring with hydraulic ram are on the place; new stone house, highly finished, and containing all the modern improvements; large stables and carriage-house, cottage, greenhouse and hothouse, within a few minutes of depot; price $32,000. Inquire at No. 80 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 40 ACRES, situated near Parsippany, Morris County, N. J., five miles from Morristown. The land is nearly all tillable and in a good state of cultivation; has a good variety of fruit; house and buildings are all in good repair. It is in a very healthy locality and within 15 minutes' drive from Morris and Essex Railroad. Price $4,000; terms easy. For particulars inquire of A. D. TAPPEN, No. 102 Warren-st., New-York, or JOHN CLASS, Morristown.

FOR SALE—A DAIRY FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated in Orange County, 2 hours' ride from New-York City, on the line of the Erie Railroad, and 1½ miles north of the village of Monroe, on the main road, consisting of 96 acres; good house, barns and out-houses; two large orchards, and other fruit; good stone fences, and well supplied with water. For further particulars, apply to J. McCLELLAN, No. 26 Spruce-st., or to THOMAS DRUMMOND, on the premises.

SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE—SOUTH SIDE Staten Island, 30 acres, with a front of 300 feet on water; one of the most beautiful locations out of New-York. View unsurpassed; ground high; fishing, yachting, boating, duck shooting, &c., at the door. Churches and schools in neighborhood. Farm adjoins lands of Fred. Law Olmsted, and Francis Perkins, Esqs., near Eltingville Railroad Depot. $12,000. One-half on bond and mortgage, if desired. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND, beautifully located on the Shell road, leading from Astoria to Newtown, L. I.; is a desirable location for a residence. Also, four lots in the city of Brooklyn, E. D., situated on the southeast corner of 1st and 10th sts., and three lots on north 10th-st., near 1st-st. The above property is for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Inquire of S. D. CLARK, Greenpoint, Greenpoint-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A valuable country seat, 10 acres, in complete order, near the depot, and in view of the water, valued at $25,000; all the furniture will be sold if desired; improved Brooklyn or city property would be taken in part payment. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—R. S. LIVingston offers for sale his country seat, situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade-trees. For particulars see the New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKY, banker, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE LEASE, carpets, &c., of a small brick house; the location is very desirable, and the house in perfect order, and contains modern improvements. Apply at No. 75 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A BEAUTIFUL AND commodious residence, at Port Chester; rent, to October 1, $450; to April 1, $600; price, $12,500. Inquire of L. P. HUBBARD, No. 80 Wall-st., or LYMAN THOMPSON, on premises.

TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON FRANKLIN-AV., New-Rochelle, a brick cottage, containing nine rooms and good cellar, situated on an eminence overlooking the Sound; garden well stocked with fruit and vegetables; abundance of shade and ornamental trees; good stable, hennery and fowls; rent to Nov. 1, $550. Apply to G. C. BARRETT, No. 8 Wall-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY are willing to accommodate with room and board for the Summer, one or two respectable gentlemen; terms moderate. Apply at No. 48 West Baltic-st., near Clinton.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF A CHRIStian character, a richly furnished room on Brooklyn Heights, with or without board. Address S. E. S., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—THE subscriber's residence at Meadowside, is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm-house, well shaded, situated near the salt water, with bathing, &c., on the premises. Location healthy, surrounded by shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages; stage to steamer. Inquire of E. B. FRANKLIN, No. 20 West-st., or address at Locust Valley, L. I., CHAS. E. FEEKS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES DESIRING board for the Summer, can be accommodated at a farm-house pleasantly situated along a river, six miles from Long Branch, where there is good fishing, bathing and sailing; terms, $9 a week for adults; children and servants half-price. For particulars, address Mrs. L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J., or apply at No. 18 LeRoy-st., New-York.

PERSONS VISITING SARATOGA FOR the Summer, and desirous of locating themselves pleasantly and economically, and at the same time securing good accommodations, central location, and withal in a Christian family, will do well to call on or address Mrs. A. B. WENDELL, Clinton-st. Reference: Louis de V. Wilder, M. D., No. 55 West 28th-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT HASTINGS, ON THE Hudson. Barnard House, one hour by rail or boat. No Summer resort having greater attractions. Terms reasonable. First-class table. Apply, between 10 and 3, to B. BARNARD, No. 67 Walker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS and genteel board in a private family at Peekskill, on the Hudson; terms reasonable. Address Box No 75 Peekskill.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND ACCOMMODATIONS can be obtained two hours and a half ride from the city on the Erie Railway, by applying to Mrs. M. S. READ, Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—A FEW DESIRAble rooms remain yet to be taken at the Willow-av. House, Cornwall, N. Y. Persons desiring reasonable board should apply immediately. J. H. ATKINSON.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THOSE WISHING mountain air can obtain rooms from $7 to $8 per week in Danbury, Conn. For particulars apply at No. 51 Bond-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR A FAMILY of five or six persons, can be obtained three hours' ride from New-York, by addressing Box No. 98 Stratford, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS from $6 to $8 per week, at Milton, on the banks of the Hudson. Address T. W. T., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLLINS HOUSE,

GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.

The house is delightfully situated just out of the village, commanding a magnificent panoramic view of this picturesque and healthy region. It is built with all the modern improvements, with spacious rooms and particular regard to health and comfort. It is surrounded by ample grounds, and a running spring of beautiful, soft water is carried throughout the building. Hot, cold and shower baths always in readiness, free to the guests of the house. Carriage and saddle horses and stabling in connection with the establishment.

This select family hotel is located on the Housatonic Railroad, and the cars will stop at the platform at the house for the accommodation of passengers whenever desired. Bills payable weekly.
C. S. MARSH, Proprietor.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
This favorite hotel will open for the season,
JUNE 20TH, INST.
Address COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

HOLYOKE HOUSE.—THE HOLYOKE House, at Hockanum, having gone through a thorough remodeling, is now open to the public as a Summer resort. It being situated between the river and Mount Holyoke, it is a good location to divert the eye and benefit the health. No pains will be spared to secure the comfort of the guests.
ALLEN & LYMAN, Proprietors.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, on the Kill Von Kull, New-Jersey, is open for the season. To parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York this house offers superior inducements for a Summer home. Communication by steamboat from Pier No. 2, North River, and foot of Dey-st., and by New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests; visitors will find at all times an authorized agent with badge at the Catskill steamboat landing and Catskill station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. A telegraph line connecting with all parts of the country has recently been erected.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

TUMOR. SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.
JOSEPH T. ROBINSON,
No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

CANCER.

A new and wonderful discovery, Dr. J. O. DIXON'S CANCER ANTIDOTE, which has already proved, in over five hundred cases, to be the most successful treatment for cancer that has ever been used by man. The method of treatment is indeed simple. This terrible disease is entirely removed in a solid mass, without the use of the knife, loss of blood, producing of pain, caustic burning, or affecting the sound parts. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; No. 726 Broadway; J. C. DIXON, M. D.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. WARD'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 195 ELM-STREET, New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

PRIVATE SURGICAL HOSPITAL.—UNder the exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the treatment of diseases of the pelvic viscera, hemorrhoids, fistula, stricture of the urethra, varicocele, paralysis of the bladder, calculus, diseases of the uterus and ovaria, and anticipated difficult parturition. The hospital is very central, being but three squares from Dr. D.'s residence. The rooms are spacious, and each one has an adjoining small one for an attendant; a single relative will be accommodated if desired, and the reference be satisfactory. During the past fourteen years more than 3,000 cases of surgical affections have been treated. For terms, apply to Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3 daily, or by letter, Box No. 3,121.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy: price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st.; sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2,350 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

AN OUTLAY OF ONE DOLLAR WILL encourage the despairing, lead to the restoration of vigorous health in the most desperate and delicate cases, by confidently consulting Dr. H. A. BARROW, author of Medical Work "Human Frailty," No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Correspondents inclosing $1 will receive immediate attention.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager.
C. SCHUMANN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the city.
A. KLABER'S MANTLE WORKS,
No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY, No. 2 Leroy-place and No. 58 Prince-st., prints under contract, to the order of the Office of Internal Revenue, all kinds of stamped blank forms for checks, check-books, bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, bills of lading, bills of sale, certificates, brokers' notes, original process, passage tickets, pawner's checks, powers of attorney, proxies, protests, warehouse receipts, weighers' returns, satisfactions of judgments, Sheriffs' returns and receipts for money or property, &c.
WM. P. COE, Treasurer,
No. 87 Cedar-st.,
will receive orders from parties desiring stamped blanks of any kind, and have them executed by the company, under the supervision of the Stamp Agent of the United States Treasury Department.

TENTS—TWO SIBLEY TENTS, BUT LITTLE used, with floors, stakes, cords, &c., complete; one about 12 feet diameter, the other 17 feet. For sale very low. Apply to J. G. WHITLOCK, at St. Luke's Hospital, 54th-st., corner 5th-av.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day, and it never fails. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

TEETH EXTRACTED POSITIVELY without the knowledge of the patient, under Nitrous Gas, by Dr. WAIT, Sen., at 50 cents each, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st. Refers to Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor New-York University; Drs. Pond, Hallock, Baldwin and Gilchrist. Teeth inserted and filled on moderate terms.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA	SATURDAY, July 8
LOUISIANA	SATURDAY, July 15
SCOTLAND	SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA	SATURDAY, July 29
PENNSYLANIA	SATURDAY, Aug. 5

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE	FRIDAY	July 21
LAFAYETTE	FRIDAY	Aug. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 00
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 00
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMSHIP CUBA WILL DISCHARGE, under general order, at Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, on SATURDAY, July 1. Consignees are requested to remove their goods before July 4. All packages remaining on wharf at owners' risk.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF DUBLIN	THURSDAY	July 6
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	July 8
KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY	July 12
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	July 15

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The London and New-York Steamship Company's splendid British Iron Steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, July 17, to be followed by the Steamship CELLA.

For passage, at low rates, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FREIGHT REDUCED TO 15 CENTS PER FOOT.

PASSAGE—First-class, $40; Second-class, $30; Steerage, $20.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
REGULAR WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
The first-class steamship
NEVADA,
Capt. CARPENTER,
will commence taking freight on Wednesday morning, and positively sail SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 o'clock, from foot of Canal-st., North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, July 15.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43, North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

July 17—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11 North River, on THURSDAY, July 6.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
HUNTER & GAMMELL.
The ZODIAC will succeed, and sail on THURSDAY, July 13.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15t of each month.

VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.

For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 26 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on July 12.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.

Regular United States Mail line of new and first-class steamships.

The ALHAMBRA, Capt. BENSON, will be dispatched from Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, 8th July, at 3 P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow on Saturday, 15th July.

FOR CHARLESTON.

The first-class steamer STARLIGHT is now receiving freight at Pier No. 14, East River, and will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY. Apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship
LOUISA MOORE
will sail from pier No. 36, North River, on
SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M. Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The STAR OF THE UNION will follow Saturday, July 15.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—The CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, will dispatch on the 20th of every month at noon, from pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, at lower rates of passage than any other line. For particulars apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

N. B.—Two new steamers, the NICARAGUA and LEONE, building for this Company, are nearly complete, and the line will shortly be run every 20 days, which we hope will enable us to offer sufficient accommodation to the great demand for passage by this favorite line, well known to all old Californians for care and attention to the comfort of its passengers.

STEAMSHIP CREOLE, FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., instead of 12 o'clock noon.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, WM. R. BELL, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The MARIPOSA will follow on Saturday, July 15.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel Steamship HATTERAS, PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

The Steamship ARIADNE will succeed the HATTERAS, leaving from the same Pier on the 12th. Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 75; forward deck, $1 25. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st., at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1 and 4.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEW-BRIGHTON, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—9, 10:30, 12 M.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

FOR NEWBURG, WEST POINT, POUGHkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens Dock, Cornwall and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL will leave Debrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR NORWALK—LANDING AT WHITE STONE AND GREENWICH—The steamboat JOHN ROMER will leave Pier No. 26, East River, (Peck-slip) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:10 P. M. via Harlem Railroad; sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 A. M.; 1 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 8:45 A. M. and 1:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

DRY GOODS.

AT BLUXOME'S.

RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
EMBROIDERIES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS.

CLOSING-OUT SALE.

J. BLUXOME, NO. 1,127 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT
SHIRT
MADE TO ORDER OR
READY-MADE.

The cheapest, finest and best fitting shirt sold in this city.

MEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS
IN
GREAT VARIETY,
at the Shirt and Collar Depot, No. 41 Fulton-st., corner of Pearl-st.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

PATENT
MOSQUITO NETS.
Of various styles and all sizes,
For sale cheap.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

BOAT LOST.—DRIFTED FROM HER MOORings, at Bergen Point, on the Kills, a Virginia "dug-out," with out-hanging rowlocks, and marked on the stern VINNIE. A reward will be paid for information of her whereabouts or return.
W. W. HILL, Bergen Point, N. J.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 1ST OF JULY, one BAG, containing six dozen white muslin shirts, in vicinity of City Hall. The above reward will be paid to the finder by leaving it at No. 60 Warren-st., White's Express; no questions asked.

FOUND—ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, A POCKET WALLET, containing a small sum and a paper of value to the owner. By calling at the advertising desk, *Times* Office, proving property and paying for this advertisement, the owner will get it.

LOST—JUNE 30, AN ONYX SLEEVE BUTTON, conic shape, with small diamond in the centre. $5 will be paid to finder, at No. 91 Gold-st.

LOST—BANK-BOOK, NO. 235,910; BY LEAVING it at No. 556 1st-av. will be suitably rewarded.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A ONE-SIXTH INTEREST IN THE Chattanooga Foundry and Machine Works at Chattanooga, Tennessee. For description of property and location inquire of Mr. J. COLES, No. 5 Wall-st., 3d floor. For terms and other particulars inquire of W. W. TAULMAN, No. 76 William-st.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED FURNIture and undertaker's store, with or without real estate, doing a good business, within fifty miles of New-York. For information address B. E. MEAD, Peekskill.

A GOOD CHANCE.—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG man of principle, with small capital, to go in business. For particulars call at, or address Office of *Working Women's Advocate*, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS FOR SALE to the trade, by WM. IRVING, manufacturer, No. 20 Cliff-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Nason's Patent Ventilator, 30,000 feet of pure cool air per minute and renders the
COOL ATMOSPHERE ENJOYABLE.
On the occasion of this
PATRIOTIC HOLIDAY-WEEK,
in which occurs the anniversary of
OUR NATION'S BIRTHDAY OF FREEDOM.
THE GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY,
when
PERFORMANCES NEARLY EVERY HOUR
will be given in the Lecture Room,
DAY AND EVENING
the most attractive novelties will be presented.
TWO LIVING WHITE WHALES,
weighing TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS, per Hudson River Railroad Company, after several months of immense labor, and at an expense of
NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS,
were captured and brought to this city from the coast of Labrador, and are now disporting in that MINIATURE OCEAN, the
MAMMOTH WHALE TANK,
the only specimens to be seen alive
NOW IS THE TIME
to see these wonders, as
THEIR LIVES ARE UNCERTAIN.
seven of the same species having died while being exhibited at this Museum.
GEORGE, the great WHALE CAPTURER, will enter the WHALE TANK every day, at 10½ A. M., 2¼, and 7½ P. M.

AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¾,
being positively the
LAST WEEK of the present DRAMATIC SEASON.
The model emotional Drama of the age,
EUSTACHE BAUDIN;
OR THE PRIDE OF BIRTH,
in point of interest, effect, pathos, and humor,
HAS NO EQUAL ON THE STAGE.
Mrs. J. J. Prior, France, Jamison, Misses Kook, Cleaver, Messrs. Levick, Hathaway, Jamison, Delmon, Grace, Bridgman, Portkr, Cunningham, &c., appear.
THE GREAT AMERICAN
ONE-LEGGED DANCER, TONY DENIER
in one, two and three-legged dances.
The celebrated Comic and Extemporaneous Singer,
W. B. HARRISON,
in his amusing comic songs and
HITS AT THE TIMES AND PEOPLE.
MORNING AT 11.
PROF. COSPORESS, PHILOSOPHER AND MAGICIAN,
will perform in his wonderful
FEATS OF MAGIC,
illustrating the arts and mysteries of the
ANCIENT SORCERERS AND EASTERN MAGII.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
To be seen at all hours.
THE MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, weighing 686 lbs., a perfect mountain of human flesh.
THE NOVA SCOTIA GIANTESS, eight feet high, a towering specimen of humanity.
THE BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
The remarkable curiosity,
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 20 FEET LONG,
a study for the naturalist.
A HORSE AND RIDER ENTWINED BY AN ENORMOUS SERPENT, CONVERTED INTO STONE,
the wonder of all beholders.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS,
TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES IN MOTION,
a triumph of art.
THE GRAND AQUARIA—OCEAN AND RIVER
GARDENS—Strikingly illustrative of
LIFE BENEATH THE WAVES.
SPLENDID GROUPS OF MOVING WAX FIGURES,
imported from Europe.
The Automaton Writer, Living Otters, Seals, Menagerie of Living Animals, Monster Python, and
A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THE ALHAMBRA,
No. 720 BROADWAY.
The best talent in the way of Magic, Dramatic, Gymnastic, Vocal, Terpsichorean, etc., will appear on Monday evening, July 3.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

1865. FOURTH JULY. 1865.
FOR CROTON FALLS, WHITE PLAINS, MOUNT VERNON AND ALL WAY STATIONS.
EXCURSION TRAINS
will leave the depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
8:15 A. M., for Chatham, stopping at all way stations.
9 A. M., for White Plains, stopping at all way stations.
10 A. M., for White Plains, stopping at all way stations.
11 A. M., express to Bedford and Croton Falls direct.
2:30 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
4 P. M., for Fordham, Mt. Vernon and White Plains.
5 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
6:40 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
This road passes through a beautiful country, with good hotels at Morrisania, Tremont, Fordham, Mount Vernon, White Plains and Croton Falls.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, Engineer and Gen'l Supt.

FOURTH OF JULY
ON THE
OCEAN.

The new and splendid steamer MAGENTA, 600 tons burden, JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq., Commander, will make an excursion to the Atlantic Ocean on TUESDAY, July 4. The MAGENTA will leave Pier No. 26 North River, between Barclay and Robinson sts., at 10 o'clock A. M., 30th-st., North River, at 10:15, and Dey-st. at 10:30, for a trip to the Atlantic Ocean, passing in view of the iron-clads and fortifications for the defence of the harbor, extending the trip east outside the Lightship and south to Long Branch. The extraordinary speed of this truly magnificent steamer will enable her to make this extensive trip and return to the city at an early hour in the afternoon. Fare for the whole trip, $1.

TO PLEASURE-SEEKERS.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

One of the new and magnificent steamers
METEOR and PEWABIC,
will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every MONDAY, at 8 P. M., and Detroit, Mich., every TUESDAY, at 2 P. M., and Port Sarnia every TUESDAY, at 10 P. M. For real comfort and pleasure, the Lake Superior trip is unequaled on this continent. The best speckled trout fishing in the world, and nowhere can the invalid realize such substantial benefit as in the cool, dry and invigorating climate of Lake Superior. It is also the cheapest trip offered, being only about 3½ cents per mile, which includes state-rooms and meals.

For information or securing of rooms, apply to
GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit, Mich.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION

to Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Glen Cove, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn, landing at foot of 8th-st. each way. The elegant steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24, E. R., at 10 o'clock A. M., for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3 o'clock P. M.; Glenwood, 3:05; Mott's Dock, 3:15; Glen Cove, 3:30; Sands' Point, 3:50; Great Neck, 4:10, and Baylis' Dock 4:20, arriving in New-York at 5:15. Fare to all points, 50 cents each way. Persons wishing dinner on board should give orders to the steward immediately upon leaving New-York. The steamer will leave Roslyn, on the morning trip, at o'clock.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
FOR PIERMONT AND MONSEY.
TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
From Jersey City at 5:15 and 9:15 A. M.; 1:15, 4:22 and 6:25 P. M.; and 12:15 midnight.
The 9:15, 4:22 and 12:15 run through to Monsey.
To Jersey City from Monsey, at 6:50 A. M., 4:45 and 8 P. M.
From Piermont at 6:10, 7:25 and 8:50 A. M.; 3:45, 5:30 and 8:55 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NIAGARA FALLS, WHITE MOUNTAINS, ETC.

Excursion tickets to Niagara Falls, River St. Lawrence, with its thousand islands and world-renowned rapids, Montreal, Quebec, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Lake Champlain, Saratoga, &c., can be had at much reduced rates for the round trip, at the general agency of the Grand Trunk and Royal Mail Line Steamers, No. 279 Broadway. EDWARD P. BEACH, General Agent.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.

Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.

The NORWALK leaves pier foot of Harrison-st. daily, (without exception,) at 8 A. M. Lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.

Staten Island Railroad. The trains on this road will leave every hour, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., for Tollinville and Perth Amboy. A sail and ride of twenty-two miles for only 25 cents, when tickets are obtained at the Staten Island Ferry office, Whitehall.

GRAND AND SELECT FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION ROUND STATEN ISLAND.—The first-class steamer JOSEPHINE, Capt. T. R. PADDOCK, will make a circuit around the island as follows, viz.: leave 8th-st., East River, at 8 A. M.; Broome-st., East River, 8¼ A. M.; Peck-slip, East River, 8½ A. M.; 30th-st., North River, 9 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 9¼ A. M.; Jay-st., North River, 9½ A. M.; Pier No. 4, North River, 10 A. M.

N. B.—A band of music on board for dancing. Every attention will be paid to the comfort and enjoyment of the passengers. Landing at Pier No. 3, North River, at 5 P. M.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS FOR THE FISHING BANKS DAILY—The new and splendid steamer ANDREW FLETCHER will make the regular excursions for the season to the Fishing Banks, daily. Leaving foot of 10th-st., East River, at 6; Broome-st. at 6¼; Peck-slip at 6½; Spring-st. at 7, and Pier 4, North River at 7½ o'clock, A. M. By WESLEY HUNT, Agent.
Fare for the excursion, $1.
Capt. GREENWOOD, Pilot.

EMPIRE GROVE, OPPOSITE STATEN Island just fitted up in a superior manner, is the largest and finest Pic-nic grove in the country; covered dancing floor 105 by 65 feet; refreshments, billiards, shooting gallery, &c., attached. Three lines of boats and cars stop at the grove. To let to all respectable societies and pleasure parties. D. M. ELMORE, No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 33.

GRAND EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH ON THE 4TH OF JULY—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The favorite and fast steamer JESSE HOYT will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, at 6:45 A. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Eatontown, &c.

Returning, leaves Long Branch at 4 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Fare for the round trip, $1.

EARLY EXCURSION TO THE BANKS.—Mr. H. ZINCKE will run the new steamer WM TITTAMER, in place of the P. C. SHULTZ, on the Fourth of July, to the Banks, stopping at Christopher-st. at 6:30, Broome-st. at 7, Peck-slip at 7:30, Pier No. 4 at 7:45. Bait, lines and refreshments furnished on board, but no gin, as this gives nicer parties and more fish, because we get on the Banks earlier than the other boats.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO West Point and Newburgh, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Nyack, Haverstraw, and Cornwall. Steamer ARROW will leave pier foot of Harrison-st., touching at 30th-st., at 7½ o'clock.

JULY 4—TO NEW-HAVEN, THE BEAUTIFUL "CITY OF ELMS."—Steamer CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip at 8 A. M., and New-Haven for New-York at 11 P. M. The views along the entire distance, and New-Haven Bay, by daylight, make the trip unsurpassed.

TO LET—TO EXCURSION PARTIES, DUDLEY'S and Myers' Groves; barges *Walter Sands*, *Wm. Jay Haskett* and *Wm. H. Morton*; also steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. F. MYERS & CO., foot Morton-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. COMMENCES AT 8.
Lessee and Manager.............WM. WHEATLEY.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
The Manager respectfully announces that many requests having been made for a repetition of the beautiful, poetic and pure drama,
FANCHON,
he has prevailed upon
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL
to renew her engagement for
SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
MONDAY EVENING, July 3, and during the week,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL
will appear as
LITTLE CRICKET,
in Aug. Waldaver's beautiful drama, entitled
FANCHON,
THE CRICKET.
The cast will comprise the following artists: Mr. J. Burnett, Mr. W. Sheridan, (his first appearance,) W. Scollans, Holmes, Rendle, Danvers, Burke; Misses Farren, Mary Wells, Skerritt, Burke, &c., &c.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 7, BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE OF
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL.
On MONDAY next, July 10, after the most careful preparation, and at a cost of many thousand dollars, will be produced, for the first time in America, a grand spectacular drama, in three acts, by Dion Boucicault and B. H. House, Esq., entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING,
the sole right of which production has been purchased for New-York by Mr. Wheatley.
THE CAST ESPECIALLY SELECTED,
introducing new candidates for public favor.
THE GRAND SCENIC EFFECTS,
ELEGANT AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES,
APPOINTMENTS AND ORIGINAL MUSIC,
ENTIRELY NEW,
by the most eminent in their several branches.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.

Manager	Mr. William Stuart
Stage Manager	Mr. J. G. Hanley

LAST WEEK.
LAST WEEK.
OF THE
GIFTED TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS HOSMER,
who will appear on
MONDAY EVENING, July 3.
in James Sheridan Knowles celebrated play entitled
THE WIFE:
A
TALE OF MANTUA.

Mariana	Miss Hosmer
Julian St. Pierre	Mr. Barton Hill
Antonia	Mr. John Dyott
Bartolo (third appearance)	Mr. J. O. Sefton
Leonardo Gonzago	Mr. C. Walcot, Jr.
Ferrado	Mr Chester
Floribel	Mrs. Chester

The management begs to announce this week as the last of Miss Hosmer's very successful engagement, and in compliance with universal request she will appear each evening in a change of character.
Tuesday, July 4—LUCRETIA BORGIA,
and JEALOUS WIFE.
Wednesday—INGOMAR.
Thursday—FAZIO.
Friday—Benefit of Miss HOSMER,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Saturday—Last night,
MARY TUDOR AND JEALOUS WIFE.
Doors open at 7½; overture at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.

FOURTH OF JULY WEEK,
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE
WALLACK-DAVENPORT COMBINATION.
Second week of the brilliantly successful
MORAL DRAMA
From Chas. Dickens' beautiful home story of
OLIVER TWIST.
In which Mr. J. W. WALLACK will appear in his great character of FAGIN, THE JEW, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT as..........BILL SYKES.
Supported by Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Ione Burke, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Maurice, Mrs. Maurice, Mr. Geo. Holland, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Warwick, Mr. Browne, Mr. Williamson, and the entire strength of the talented company.
FRIDAY,
BENEFIT OF MR. E. L. DANENPORT.
A MOST ATTRACTIVE BILL WILL BE PRESENTED.

JUBILEE OCCASION—ANNOUNCEMENT.

COMPLIMENTARY.
MAMMOTH FESTIVAL AND PIC-NIC
OF THE
DRAMATIC ARTISTS OF NEW-YORK,
to be held at
BELLEVUE GARDENS,
foot of 80th-st., East River, three minutes' walk from the 2d and 3d av. city cars.
A DAY OF REJOICING,
A DAY OF RECREATION,
A DAY OF AMUSEMENT,
TUESDAY NEXT, JULY FOUR.
A PLACE FOR HEALTH,
A PLACE FOR ENJOYMENT,
A PLACE FOR COMFORT,
BELLEVUE GARDENS.
Cards of admission 50 cents, which may be had at the various theatres and hotels.
Every arrangement has been made to secure the comfort and enjoyment of guests.
The ice cream and soda water stands will be under the supervision of the celebrated Taylor.
THE ACTORS AND ACTRESS' PIC-NIC,
BELLEVUE GARDENS,
JULY FOURTH, 1865.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this city and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools, altogether because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch, and great durability.

Warerooms, No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for the best instruments of this class. Over two hundred of the most distinguished musicians of New-York and other principal cities declare that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars in circulars. Salesrooms, New-York, No. 596 Broadway.
MASON BROTHERS.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

PIANO-FORTE.—A SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD second-hand piano for sale; full seven octaves, used but a short time, and possesses all modern improvements; will be sold at a bargain.
CUMMINGS & JENNYS, No. 726 Broadway.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS, NO. 726 BROADWAY, New-York, are now offering their elegant piano-fortes at the large reduction of 30 per cent. from former prices. Each instrument warranted for five years.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Price $100 to $600. Instruments et. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A 7-OCTAVE PIANO WITH MAker's guarantee, not having been used longer than six months; Steinway's preferred. Address, with full description and terms, B. G., Union-square Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Circulars can be obtained at her residence. References—Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. Fillmore, Hon. W. H. Seward, Gen. Dix, Hon. W. Hunt, Hon. George Folsom, Dr. H. Webster, H. A. Smythe, Esq., Hon. E. Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Hon. Ira Harris, Gov. J. Y. Smith, &c.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS—A MIDdle-aged Protestant woman, competent to take charge of four young children and to teach them the common branches of education. A liberal salary will be given to one fully competent. Address Box No. 4,983 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEment as governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address E. B. E., care of Rev. R. Hoyt, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1865.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.—GENERAL ORDER.—The society will meet at the rooms of the New-York Society Library, University-place, near 13th-st., on TUESDAY, July 4, at 12 M.

Members of other State Societies of the Cincinnati, who may be in the city, are invited to be present, and unite with us in celebrating the Anniversary of our National Independence.

The Standing Committee will hold a special meeting at 11 A. M. By order of
HAMILTON FISH, President.
MARINUS WILLETT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A regular meeting of this committee will be held at Headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, July 3, 1865, at 8 o'clock.
OWEN W. BRENNAN, Chairman.
HENRY H. HUELAT, CHARLES H. HALL, } Secretaries.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—OF this and adjacent counties, will meet at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer sts., on TUESDAY, the 4th day of July, at 11 o'clock A. M., in full uniform, to celebrate the eighty-ninth anniversary of our National Independence. By order.
H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABM. DALLY, Colonel.
J. M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 250 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

FROM EUROPE.

Continued from First Page.

the Chamber, and Herr GRABOW then proposed that cheers should be given for the constitution and the people.

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the treaties for the renewal of the Zollverein, and also the treaties of commerce with England and Belgium, were unanimously agreed to without discussion.

The session of the Chamber will terminate to-day.

In to-day's sitting the Upper House of the Diet unanimously agreed to the treaties of commerce with England and Belgium as passed by the Lower House.

AUSTRIA.

THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH.

VIENNA, Saturday, June 17.

In yesterday's sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath, Herr VON SCHMERLING gave some reassuring explanations relative to Art. 13 of the Constitution, which empowers the Ministry at the time the Reichsrath may not be sitting to take certain urgent measures, for which they are, however, bound to render an account to the House upon its reassembling.

"The government," said the Minister, "will pursue the same course as hitherto by not abusing the power conferred by this article for legislative purposes. The guarantee for this lies in the repeated promises of the Emperor to uphold the constitution. Neither does the government contemplate impairing on the ground of this article the legislative powers of Hungary and Transylvania."

The Lower House of the Reichsrath agreed to-day, by a very large majority, to the proposals for the modification of Art. 13 of the Constitution in such a manner as to secure Parliamentary rights during the recess.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, June 17.

A Polish deputation has presented an address of condolence to the Emperor on account of the death of the Czarewitch. His Majesty, in reply, said: "I willingly believe in the sincerity of your feelings, and wish that they may be shared by a majority of the Polish people. This would be the best guarantee against any return of the late trials—the medium of transmitting to your misguided countrymen the words I uttered on my first visit to Warsaw, in 1856—'No dreams.' Had they followed my advice, many misfortunes might have been averted. My love belongs equally to all my subjects, whether Russians, Poles, Fins or Livonians; but I will never tolerate the idea of separating the kingdom of Poland from Russia. My successor, if worthy to succeed to the throne, will govern according to the same principles, and will not tolerate what I have not tolerated."

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Saturday, June 17.

The Municipality of Naples has been dissolved by Royal decree. In consequence of information received by the Ministry that cholera is prevalent in Egypt, precautionary measures have been ordered to be taken with regard to all vessels arriving from Egyptian ports.

SUNDAY, June 18.

The *Nazione* of to-day confirms the statement that difficulties have arisen in the negotiations between Italy and Rome, and adds that they bear especially upon the question of the bishops taking the oath of allegiance to the King of Italy. The Papal Court admits the necessity for a reduction of the number of bishoprics, but refuses to require the bishops to take the oath of allegiance. Another obstacle to the success of Signor VEGEZZI's mission is the question of the return of the bishops to their sees. The *Nazione* thinks it not impossible that the negotiations may terminate without result.

The *Opinione* of to-day says:

"The Pope has submitted to a council of Cardinals the question of the bishops taking the oath of allegiance to the King of Italy. The decision of the Cardinals is not yet known, but it is believed to be adverse to the proposals that the oath should be taken by all the bishops without distinction. The reason for this decision is probably in order to avoid implying the recognition of the kingdom of Italy."

The National Rifle meeting was inaugurated to-day by King VICTOR EMANUEL, who fired the first shot. His Majesty was received with loud cheers by the immense crowd of persons present. The ceremony passed off in the most brilliant manner.

ROME, Saturday, June 17.

To-day being the anniversary of the Pope's accession to the Papal throne, His Holiness received the bishops and cardinals, and, in reply to the congratulations of the latter, he delivered an allocution, thanking them, and encouraging them to sustain with fortitude the difficulties of the present time.

NAPLES, Monday, June 12.

Forty-five persons have been arrested at Salerno on a charge of complicity in a Bourbon conspiracy, the central committee of which sat in that town.

The first information leading to the discovery of this committee came from Naples, and but for an unfortunate incident many brigands would have fallen into the hands of the Italian soldiery.

The brothers of SAN GIOVANNI DI DIO were among the principal and most active of the conspirators, their convent being found stored with arms and munitions.

To them is to be attributed the revival of brigandage in the province of Salerno, since they have been its principal supporters.

It is believed that the arrests will not be limited to the number mentioned above.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The *Times* City Article says: Although the supply of money in the discount market is abundant even at the reduced rate of 3 per cent., the English funds continue heavy and in foreign securities there is an increased tendency to depression. Consols closed on Monday evening at [illegible].

At the bank, notwithstanding the near approach to end of the quarter the discount demand was unimportant. Atlantic and Great Western, New-York, of both descriptions, recovered 1 a 1½; Pennsylvania 1st mortgage, 2; 2d mortgage 1. Illinois Central shares a further 1¼, and 5-20s further 1½. Proposals have been issued for subscriptions for £250,000 8 per cent. preference stock of the Atlantic Telegraph Company which will complete the capital of that undertaking, £5 shares. The capital will then consist of £100,000 5 per cent. debentures, £600,000 8 per cent. preference shares (including the present subscription), and £600,000 ordinary shares: of the 50,000 shares now offered, 10,000 are for the public, and 40,000 are appropriated to different companies.

Times City Article of Wednesday, June 17, says: The dullness in the English funds continues, and Consols close at 90⅛@¼.

The discount demand at the Bank is moderate.

There was a full supply of money in the Stock Exchange at from 2½@3 ⅌ cent.

French Rentes, 66f. 45c.

Erie paid up shares and 5-20s, advanced ¼ each.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—JUNE 19.

Market excited; sales 30,000 bales—15,000 on speculation; long stapled advanced 1d. ⅌ ℔; short stapled, ½d. @¾d. ⅌ ℔.

TUESDAY, June 20.

Sales 20,000 bales—10,000 on speculation and for export. Prices of all descriptions ¼d. ⅌ ℔ dearer than yesterday.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—JUNE 20.

WHEAT and FLOUR unaltered with a slow sale. INDIAN CORN firm; Mixed American, 28s. 9d.

LONDON CORN MARKET—JUNE 19.

Market steady at the recovery of 1s.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET—JUNE 20.

SUGAR firm; TEA dull and declined 2d. ⅌ ℔.; COFFEE firm; TALLOW, 40s. 9d.

LATEST COMMERCIAL PER AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JUNE 20—EVENING.

The sales for two days foot up 50,000 bales, including 25,800 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firm and buoyant, with an advance of ⅜d.@1d. ⅌ ℔. for American, 1d.@1½d. for Egyptian, and ½d. for other descriptions.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market was buoyant, and prices of Goods and Yarns were advancing. The advance, however, checked business.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT flat. CORN steady.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF quiet and nominal. PORK very dull. BACON inactive. LARD firm. TALLOW dull at 39s.@40s. for American.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR steady. COFFEE steady. RICE quiet. ASHES quiet at 28s. 3d.@29s. ⅌ cwt. for Pots and Pearls. RESIN quiet and steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE very dull. PETROLEUM firm at 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ⅌ gallon for refined.

VERY LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 21.

COTTON—The market this morning opens buoyant, with an advance generally of ½d. ⅌ ℔. The sales to-day will reach from 25,000 to 30,000 bales.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 21.

Consols 90⅛@90¼ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central Railroad, 83½; Erie Railroad, 53¼; United States 5-20s, 71½@71¾.

Non-arrival of the Moravian.

FARTHER POINT, Sunday, July 2—10 P. M.

The steamship *Moravian*, from Liverpool on the 22d, via Londonderry on the 23d of June, has not been signaled off this point.

Her dates are two days later than those by the *America* at New-York.

Non-Arrival of the China.

HALIFAX, Sunday, July 2—9 o'clock P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *China*, now due at this port, with Liverpool dates of the 24th and Queenstown of the 25th ult.

A thick fog prevails.

Arrival of the Propontis at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 2.

The steamer *Propontis*, from Liverpool on the 18th, via Queenstown on the 19th ult., with 314 passengers, arrived to-day.

Card from Engine Co., No. 44.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over the *Sunday Mercury* of the 2d instant, we noticed the statement that a terrible riot is about to take place at the next fire in the Fifth or Sixth Districts, between Engine Co.'s Nos. 44, 3 and 23, on one part, and Engine Co.'s Nos. 9 and 40, and Hook and Ladder Co. No. 18, on the other part. We wish the public to understand that Live Oak Engine Co. No. 44, is in no way concerned in any such disgraceful undertaking, as there has been no dispute between the above companies and ourselves. We are surprised that the Editor of the above paper, who has always pretended to advocate the cause of the New-York Volunteer Fire Department, should publish such a malicious falsehood, and that instead of advocating peace and harmony in the Fire Department try to create a riot in our last days.

W. F. SQUIRES, Foreman.
ROBERT T. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

SING SING PRISON.

ITS MANAGERS AND MANAGEMENT.

Who are There, What For, and How They Act.

The Daily Routine---The Barbarous Punishments.

Jefferds, Ratzky, and the Veiled Murderess.

The Men, Women, and Babies—All About Them.

Let no one who has never visited this busy place imagine that he knows anything about it. For our part, we confess our total ignorance hitherto. We had heard of its stone walls, its lonely cells, its whitewashed corridors, its stone quarry and its shower-bath, but we were unprepared for a township in extent, a concourse vast and numerous of population, business operations of great magnitude, discipline so rigid, punishments so terrible, possibilities for good or evil so fearful in their range, unlimited in extent and irresponsible, vested in weak human nature.

The broilingest day of this torrid, not to say horrid, weather, found us, in company with several officials, en route to the prison. As we neared the quiet spot, standing on the crest of an overshadowing hill, we saw some eight or ten long, narrow, high buildings from whose stone chimney-tops curled or puffed the clouds of smoke or steam, whose iron-barred windows looked in upon short-haired, uniformed men hard at work, hammering, punching, sawing, digging, turning and pegging. Order and neatness are evidently the Warden's first law, thought we, as, hot and nearly exhausted, we uncovered our burning heads at the threshold of the State Prison.

THE OFFICE

is pleasantly situated. Green turf some twenty feet in extent leads from the dusty roadside to the ivy-covered doorway, entering which brings the visitor before the clerk of the place. The agent and Warden, Judge S. H. JOHNSON, sat behind a mahogany railing listening to a deputation from the convicts, who had called to request a speech from him on the coming Fourth of July. His pipe was in his hand, and when the blue smoke had sufficiently cleared away we saw disclosed a round, rosy, happy face, whose pilgrimage here below had continued some forty-five years, surmounting a portly, well-fed, take-it-easy kind of a figure, from every fold and curve of which stood forth the prominent trait of good nature. The quick twinkle of his laughing eye welcomed us before his tongue gave utterance to the words of hospitality. Rest, fresh water and a little barberism prepared us for the appetizing dinner which Mrs. JOHNSON kindly ordered for us, after which, led by the accustomed guidance of the Judge, we started on the grand tour.

In other years and under other administrations, dreadful stories have been told about this place. Politics control the appointments, and as politicians cannot afford to be ungrateful, the appointees were not always selected so much for their fitness for the duties of this place, as for their efficiency at the primaries. Idle dogs were made wardens, drunken hounds were made keepers. Idle people are not fit to watch and scrutinize, and drunken people, unwatched, are apt to give loose rein to passion, and where passion and unlimited power go together, God help the victims. Could these stone walls speak, how eloquent they would be with tales of brutality, of vindictive, relentless cruelty, of meanness and debauchery. At the present time the prison is blessed with a warden whose nature forbids, and whose education estops anything of the kind so far as he knows, and it seems to us that this is the time for the press and the public to investigate the possibilities of rascality and cruelty, so that a fair inference may be drawn from the data furnished when the prison is in its best estate, and as to what can be done when it is at its worst. With a determination to

SEE IT ALL

and a guide desirous of explaining and revealing all, we proceeded and the results were as follows. Leaving the clerks' office we went down a steep pair of stairs over the front of which stared us in the face the familiar assertion of the Holy Writ that the "way of transgressors is hard." This is the entrance to the prison proper, the avenue through which the new-come prisoner, or convict as they call him here, is taken after he has given his name and other necessary explanations at the clerk's desk above. At the foot of the stairway is a little room, where sat several keepers one of whom unlocked the huge iron door which opened upon the whitewashed wilderness beyond. Locked in and safe from molestation behind we looked about us; above was a high, high wall white as the fresh fallen snow, smelling of lime; beams and rafters crossed and recrossed, upholding platforms and looking for all the world like the outside scaffolding of an enormous and newly erected building. Five hundred feet down, straight ahead was a narrow corridor. On one hand the stone wall, through whose slit side we saw the hot sun, on the other were a multitude of doors, swung back upon their hinges. These guarded

THE CELLS.

One ordinarily thinks of a cell as a room, limited but comfortable, with a bed, a table, a chair, glass, shelf and washing apparatus. These are nothing of the sort. They are a practical stifling apparatus, right on the banks of the lordly Hudson, with God's blue Heaven and green hills, and fresh, invigorating breezes near by it, but not there. We entered. Standing with side pressed close to the wall, we could with ease rest our hand upon the other wall. A narrow shelf on hinges holds the straw bed, beside which the only furniture is a bucket, a little pail for water, and a small box hung at the far end for a bit of glass, a few books, and, perhaps, a brush. Such accommodation may be fit for a dog whose master proposes to shoot him at daybreak; it's not fit for a man whose life and comfort should be sacred in the eyes of a rich and powerful State. The prison was built some thirty-five years ago, since when numerous additions have been made, according to the exigency of the moment or the whim of the inspectors. The consequence is, that there is very little plan or system about the place as an entirety, and many of the most glaring faults have become deeply rooted and are unavoidable. In this building there are one thousand cells. If, as is often the case, there are more than one thousand convicts, two or more are placed in one cell—one cell which can furnish neither air, light nor comfort sufficient for one. There is every desire and endeavor on the part of the warden, and, so far as we could see, of the keepers, to compel cleanliness and order; but, despite the constant use of the scrubbing-brush, and the most lavish expenditure of whitewash and other disinfectants, it is found impossible to

OUST THE VERMIN

from the beds and cells. Bedbugs, that terrible scourge of humanity, that irrepressible insect with the offensive smell, are numerous and nimble. They have had free range of the place for many years; the cracks in the walls are their familiar haunts, and the joints of the beams and rafters are the scenes of their daily recreation, while the bedding of the unfortunate prisoners are their favorite resort for pastime and refreshment. If the bug-man in Fulton-street could be hired by some of the Foreign Missionary Societies to come up here for a week or so, with his entire apparatus, he could win fame and dollars, while gaining the heartfelt gratitude of every man in the place. Many of the prisoners are men of cleanly habits, but that makes no difference. The insects travel from cell, they roam from bed to bed and from crack to crack, defying the ingenuity of the convicts, baffling the powder and brush of the warden, and reveling in highest clover from year's end to year's end.

Passing on, we came to a row of cells with closed doors, whose solid metal front disclosed no aperture for air or light. These, we learned, are

THE DARK CELLS,

cells for punishment. We went into one and the Warden closed the door. On the floor was sawdust and a board. There was no light, no air, no bed, no stool, no bucket, no pail, no sheet, no anything but a close, sickenish atmosphere and a density of darkness, terrible, in fact, and fearfully suggestive. "Do you put men in here?" "Oh, yes! here's one in this cell." The door was unlocked, and at the word of command a poor fellow half rose from the board, on which he was lying, and while with one hand he pushed back his hair, well powdered with sawdust, with the other he shaded his eyes, blinded with the sudden incursion of daylight—prison daylight at that. He had been put in there because he felt too ill to work, so he said; but "a convict's word can't be taken," and the will of the keeper is absolute. Let us hope that keepers on small salaries are angels in disguise, without temper, unsusceptible to the effects of heat, unliable to prejudice and immaculate in judgment. This being granted, it may be well to permit this fearful incarceration on a day when all mankind faints on the highway, and the entire animal creation sinks under the heat and pressure of the orb of day. In an adjoining cell we found a man of perhaps thirty-five years of age. He said he had been put there because he had failed to do his allotted task. He had been seriously ill, and was confined in the hospital for some weeks, after which the Doctor sent him back. Although a United States convict, and claiming that he was sentenced to imprisonment only, he attempted to do the hard labor assigned him, tried it from six in the morning until three in the afternoon, and then feeling too weak to continue, objected, and was taken to the dark cell, in which we would not stay an hour for a thousand dollars. The Judge listened to his story, and afterward learned from the Doctor that the man, in refusing to work, had been guilty of indiscreet language to the keeper, and therefore he was punished. We didn't see the keeper, but it's fair to infer that he is a man of like passions with the rest of us, and on such a fearful day as that, it seems as if he might have done something better with a sick man than put him into such a hole, even if, hot and weary, faint and discouraged, he did venture to be disrespectful for a moment.

"The dark cell and short rations" is a frequent sentence—a sentence which is terrible in reality and greatly to be dreaded, even when the warden is kind and the keepers considerate—but we would like to know what that sentence *cannot* mean when the warden's back is turned and the keeper is revengeful, spiteful, sullen or drunk. We say drunk; for drunken keepers have by no means been the exception, and a drunken keeper's power is just as great, and his discretionary sway just as absolute, as that of the most Christian man now on the force. The uneasiness with which we toss upon our heated beds at home, when the windows are open and the air free to come and go, may serve as a feeble text for the suffering which these men must experience in the dark, close cell, where, lying on a board, without a pillow, dressed in the clothing of the day, bitten by bugs, hungry and thirsty, they turn and toss, and wait for day—the day which brings them no light, no rest, no change of position, no fresh clothes nor invigorating bath, but only "short rations" and a lecture from the keeper, if he be a man, or a curse and a taunt from the same individual, if he be a brute.

Leaving these poor fellows in the dark, and being somewhat in the dark ourselves, we passed on through passages white and clean, whose peculiar odor of freshness is so entirely unlike that of any other place, we came upon.

THE HOSPITAL.

This was a pleasant transition from the realm of barbarism to that of humanity. We found the capable head of this department seated in his office, informing his mind and refreshing his heart's inmost cockle by a perusal of the TIMES of that day. Dr. P. PRYNE is the name of the gentleman, and the name of his good deeds is legion. Evidently master of the concern, he took us through his sick-ward, explained sundry and divers cases, showed up his kitchen, bathroom and patients, and finally conveyed us to his dispensary, which is as complete an apothecary's shop as can be found on any city corner, smell and all. We are indebted to his assistant, a prisoner, who has developed medically since his incarceration, for a glass of excellent soda-water, with a good old-fashioned foam, the better half of which went on the floor, while the little we secured made us happier and wiser men. The majority of troubles are the result of former irregularities, although in a parish of a thousand people, male and female, there must, of course, be an infinite variety of ills and troubles.

Near by, in suggestive proximity to the hospital, is

THE CHAPEL,

a large, well-lighted room, with benches facing a platform, pulpit, baptismal fount and singing place. Around the room, at the sides, are elevated seats, several of which are also placed through the centre aisles; these are for the keepers, who sit and watch the prisoners, for the same cheerful doctrine which insists that a convict's word must not be taken, claims that the men must be continually watched and guarded even while at prayers. Passing down the aisle we saw seated in the pulpit a venerable looking old man, who, while stationary, gave no evidence of being a prisoner. Saluting him, we asked if he was a clergyman. He instantly rose, and by his timid shuffle, irresolute manner and hesitating voice, disclosed the convict. He has been there since 1851, was sentenced to imprisonment for life, and is now something over 50. He says he is very tired, and would like to go out. He had a family once, but hears nothing and knows nothing of them. A somewhat dilapidated and entirely dispirited murderer, he spends his time in cleaning the house of God, dusting its benches, scrubbing its floors and lamely spelling out sundry and divers inviting mottoes which are placed about the room. It was a queer scene, and as we turned again to look before we passed on, the old fellow tied a handkerchief about his enbalding head, turned up on the front bench and prepared to snooze directly at the foot of the pulpit, above which we read;

"We preach Christ crucified."
"He that hath ears to hear, let him hear."

THE MESS-ROOM

is just beyond, across the yard. It is a large, square room, with a stone floor, smelling just then rather close, with long lines of tables, between which are stools, and on which were plates, knives and forks, tincups, full of coffee, without sugar or milk, and a box for salt and pepper. Into this place the men file; at a word, they take their seats and eat quietly. If any man wants more than is prepared for him, he signifies it by raising his hand and the keeper supplies his want. The bread is excellent; we ate some and enjoyed it. Better bread we would'nt desire and don't get at home. The meat is all boiled. It has to be prepared in this way because there is so much of it; but it would seem to be destructive of its juiceness and strength. We examined the raw meat as it came in and think it compares very favorably with that provided at other prisons. Of course, in buying so much, taking the entire carcass, and taking it as it comes, there must be a great deal of meat not fit to eat and some which is tough; but, then, again, there *are* choice bits in every carcass, and we can imagine the glee with which any particular prisoner discovers a tender piece of beef on his plate and his intense delight if that happy accident should happen twice in one week. Adjoining the mess-room are the cook-shops, in one of which are the immense iron kettles in which the food is boiled, and from the roof of which young

JACK SHEPARD ESCAPED

a fortnight since. Your readers are familiar doubtless with the case of this hopeful scoundrel. He is the son of a respectable family in New-York, whose name we will of course not give. His alias is William Jones, but he is familiarly known among his pals as "Young Jack Shephard." He is very handsome. His hair is dark brown, his eyes jet black, his profile Grecian, his figure lithe and nervous, and his general make up, dashing and go-ahead. He has served one term at Sing Sing, where he attempted suicide when confined in one of the dark cells. After his release he committed a series of burglaries, was tried and convicted; he attempted suicide at the Tombs, was restored and taken to court for sentence. After sentence he attempted to fight and escape, was taken to Sing Sing, put into the cook-house and mess-room as waiter, because his hand and arm are unfit for work, and one day after being counted off he got onto the roof of the cook-house with a companion named TOOLE, and effected his escape. TOOLE was caught, and a reward of $50 is offered for "Shephard." The daring deviltry of this young fellow has earned him a notoriety in the profession unequaled by any of his companions. His friend or wife has been faithful to him, and he has kept his promise of escape. Whether fifty dollars will return him to the authorities is doubtful, and we shall not probably hear of him again until he is imprudent enough to be detected in the pursuit of his illegitimate calling.

A few steps from the mess-room is the office of the chief keeper, Mr. STANLEY, whose experience in this life is of many years duration, and who seems to be an intelligent, competent and discreet officer. He has direct charge of the other keepers, who are absolute in their several wards, responsible through their chief to the warden. Passing through his room to another we saw the

FAMOUS SHOWER BATH,

a relic of barbarism, a connecting link between the outrages of the Inquisition and the inhumanities of the slave-pen, an institution whose existence is a blot upon the fair escutcheon of our State, which should be swept away by the besom of an indignant public. The prisoner, who may be deemed sufficiently refractory to need punishment, is stripped entirely naked and placed upon a seat which has a hole in it; his feet are fastened in stocks below, and his wrists secured above; a board, with a half circle cut out, fits at either side of the pen inclosing his neck, and a basin or scoop, likewise fitted to the neck, rests immovable, level with his mouth. Some five or six feet above the seated man is a tank filled with water, from the bottom of which depends a large cylinder with perforated bottom, the capacity of whose discharge is voluminous and terrible. The man and the machine being ready, the doctor stands by and the keeper or a fellow-convict pulls the string. Down comes the water in terrific volume; there is no stop, no let up; eyes and nose and ears are full; breathing is impossible; the scoop fills and the water floods the gasping mouth; still no let up; discipline must be maintained; every nerve quivers, every fibre of flesh tingles, suffocation becomes imminent, and after another second's delay, the signal is given, and the string let go; still the water comes down, at first with the same dense volume, then less and less, till it gradually terminates in a drizzle, leaving the man nearly senseless, his hair wet, water in his eyes, his breathing a mere gasp, his physique prostrate. His hands are secured so that he cannot wipe the water from his face; he must sit and suffer while his keeper looks on. Let us believe the convict needed it; that he was very, very bad, and his keeper a Christian gentleman, who yielded reluctantly to the pressure of duty; even in this view it is terrible. What would it be if the keeper was low-bred, spiteful, and did it out of malice, or mischief, or for revenge? And how are we to know anything about it? Punishments are not public affairs. They are done in private, by men who are used to it, and who cannot be expected to be sensitive about it. The system is wrong. Its possibilities are enough to damn it in the minds of all thinking men; and so long as it is permitted, so long as convicts are left literally and absolutely in the power of their keepers, who are appointed mainly for political services, and cannot be expected to know or care much about the duties of their sphere, as indicated from a high and Christian point of view, we must expect to have barbarism flourish and terrorism thrive at this and kindred places of public confinement. We pulled the string and saw the water pour in torrents down upon the board, and determined by practical trial to estimate the torture. This morning, therefore, we tried the effect of a stream from an ordinary shower bath whose volume was, perhaps, one-tenth of that of the prison bath. We couldn't stand it ten seconds, suffocation seemed inevitable, and after a trial of the briefest possible duration we were glad to wipe with our free hands the stifling water from the face. Who then can imagine the sensations produced by a great volume of water, long continued; by a scoop full of water ready to run in at your mouth; by the enforced quiet of head, hands and feet; by the exposure of one's naked person soused in torrents, while the hated judge and executioner stands within a foot of the suffering, gasping, tortured form? Such things should not be done, and its no defence of the system to say "what would you substitute in its place?"

There are

OTHER PUNISHMENTS

equally ill-judged, but less inhuman. One is the iron bar. A long iron bar weighing, perhaps, fifty pounds, is fastened at each end to the wrist of a convict, so that when erect with his hands out he resembles a cross. At first he holds up well, soon begins to totter, then to reel to and fro like a drunken man, then to stagger about, and finally he falls. He is picked up and made to stand; if not successful or stubborn, he is hitched to a tackle and hauled up, so that he has to stand. The objection to this is that it is puerile, undignified, and necessarily too severe for the majority of prisoners to bear.

But we do not care to pursue this branch of the subject. We have reason to believe that Judge JOHNSON and his subordinates are men of judgment, kindhearted and even in disposition; the men with whom we conversed bore this testimony in regard to them, and we judged it to be correct. Now then seems to be the time to correct these abuses. If there is but little need of these punishments now, is it likely there is ever more need? And is it not well for us to take away from Judge JOHNSON's successor, who may be as bad as some of his predecessors, the power to brutalize and torture the prisoners whose guardians we have made ourselves, whose brothers we are, whose future may be laid at our charge?

Entering the office of

THE FOUNDRY

we encountered at the very door the pleasant face and portly figure of one of New-York's well remembered merchants, who was sent here by direction of the United States Court. Mentally he seems to have suffered much, physically he is in superb condition, and although assigned *pro forma* to the foundry, we do not imagine he injures himself materially by hard work.

The time and labor of the convicts are contracted by the State to capitalists, who pay so much *per diem*. Shop room is furnished them, and various kinds of business are done in the buildings assigned them. We went into the foundry, where we saw about a hundred men at work carrying ladles of molten metal, which they poured carefully into the different moulds, and who, it seemed to us, had an excellent opportunity to kill the keeper with one dose of hot iron; and with the cabinet-shop where the striped-clad boys were at work over buzzing saw and whizzing wheel, and were turning, planing and tiling as if for dear life; into the shoe-shop, where the Yankee pegging-machine was punching holes, cutting pegs and driving them in at the rate of a thousand pairs a day; into the harness-shop, where we saw some of the prettiest leather-work in the world; and into the other foundry, where we found squads of men busily engaged in preparing work for the annealing process. Down on the dock, near the stone quarry, we were taken, while the hot sun simmered into our very brain. There we saw a coal-barge, from which a number of men were taking coal. One of them was lying flat on his back on the deck, whose boards were like red-hot iron, beneath the sun, whose rays were like glistening flashes of the forked lightning. This man was

CHARLEY JEFFERDS,

who, convicted of the murder of MATTHEWS, was sent hither for safe keeping until the Governor's pleasure be made known. When brought here JEFFERDS was pale, sickly, weak and of little account. He has been very ill while here, but now he looks splendidly; his face tanned by exposure to the sun, is as brown as a berry, his flesh is hard, his appetite immense, and his conduct good. We are glad to have an opportunity of denying, on the authority of the Warden, a statement to the effect that JEFFERDS had been disorderly. His general conduct is excellent and from all we learn, we should not be at all surprised if he proved himself a good citizen yet.

There are several men here under sentence of death, the principal of whom is

IGNATZ RATZKY.

The case of this man was so recently before the public that there can be no necessity of relating it. RATZKY is quiet, calm, and of sanguine hopefulness. His counsel, Judge STEWART, whose charity and persistent zeal should cover a multitude of sins, is hopeful of breaking the verdict and of restoring him to his friends. He, like all others confined here, is at hard labor, and finds it, on the whole, pleasanter than the loafing life he led at Kings County Jail.

The Chaplain, Rev. Dr. JOHN LUCKEY, has a nice little place here. Besides a large room which he uses as a library for the men, he has a cozy little office with a lounge, a library, a table and desk and all the fittings. His labors are constant, and as the power of convicts to assimilate themselves to whomsoever they talk is very great, the good old man secures a great many converts. Many of them unfortunately slid from grace, but he thinks a great many others hold fast.

There is a bathing-room where the men can swim, which when we looked in was being thoroughly used. On a hill, immediately opposite the Warden's house, are the Guard-house and

THE FEMALE PRISON,

which might as well be called the women's prison. Into the latter we went. The same neatness, whitewash and limey smell met us at every step. At the very entrance we found

THE NURSERY,

a room in which six mothers sat or lay with six red little babies, some awake, some asleep. The room is too small, and the beds too near together; the air was foul and the smell close. The women were Irish, and the babies were but a few weeks this side of the great ill imitable. The women are confined here and under the supervision of Dr. PRYNE, and Mrs. HUBBEL, the comely chief matron, the little ones are thriving. Mosquito nets protected some of them from the pestiferous insect after which the nets are called, and the pride which each mother felt in the hearty appearance of the little one, effectually protected them from any feeling of shame or delicacy they might naturally be expected to have. We found

THE CELLS

larger than those in the men's prison; on every floor was a bit of carpet; the beds were neatly made up; the shelves were decorated with flowers, artificial or natural; books and trinkets adorned the place, and a general air of comfort, combined with taste and care, reigned throughout. We talked with some of the women. It is always the same old story. All are innocent, none guilty. The most interesting person we saw was Mrs. ROBINSON, better known to the public as

THE VEILED MURDERESS,

who was confined here some ten years since, after two years' incarceration at Troy. She is still very beautiful, and has a bright cherry-colored cheek, of which many a city belle might be envious. She says she bears her trials patiently for the "sake of her Jesus." We modestly suggested that it was difficult for an ordinary mind to understand what connection there was between her crime and the acknowledged Head of the Christian Church, but she replied, that "he did forgive those who murdered him, and she lived forgiving those who had done worse than murder her." Aside from a little of this cant her conversation was pleasant and intelligent. She asserts her innocence, and persists in refusing all information concerning her previous life. She is evidently of Irish birth, of good education and of sad experiences. While we rested on the upper corridor a bell sounded and the women came

DOWN TO SUPPER.

The long table stretched the full length of the hall, and on each side were seats. A long procession entered. At the head walked an assistant matron, tall, glum and silent as the grave. Then came the women, and at a signal all were seated. Before them was a tin plate with some molasses in readiness for the bread; at the side of the plate was a cup of coffee. Not a word was spoken, but all went to work with a will. As a whole, they were good-looking women, old and young, black and white, some with flowers in their hair, others with long locks hanging carelessly upon their shoulders, some young and chippy, others middle-aged and full of care, others old and hungry. Our presence attracted some little surprise, and the desire to appear well, so characteristic of humanity in general, was amusingly illustrated in several instances. Considerably impressed by the sight, we went into the open air just in time to see the quarry gang.

RETURNING FROM WORK,

each man had his hands on the shoulders of the one in front of him, and with close-locked step they marched cheerily in their striped trowsers to the prison. A few moments thereafter, they were locked in for the night, where they were free to meditate and the bugs were free to bite. The failure of the livery-stable to send for us, compelled the acceptance of Judge JOHNSON's hospitality for the night, which afforded us an opportunity of seeing the men in their cells. The vast place is lighted by gas, and the most of the convicts can see to read from the doors of the cells. This they do until they feel sleepy, when they undress and turn in.

We do not believe there is another prison in the country where seven hundred men and several hundred women are so easily managed as here. With the exception of the punishments, we could say no word of censure with truth, and we think the State is to be congratulated that Gov. FENTON was able to induce Judge JOHNSON to accept the position.

That he has treated the prisoners as men, rather than as brutes, may be inferred from the following extract of a request preferred by them for an address on the

FOURTH OF JULY.

SIR: * * * A wish has been expressed that the Warden would favor us with a few remarks on the Fourth of July, which would be highly gratifying.

All here are not devoid of sentiment and feeling. There are many here whose lives have been anything but a life of crime; their education has been neglected, and thus surrounded by circumstances over which they had no control, have been led into error, forced into crime, the results of which, had they seen or been aware of, they would as soon have plunged into a yawning gulf. A word of kindness and encouragement to such from you, Sir, will be duly appreciated by them, and I believe gratefully received by all, if not deemed injudicious or inconsistent to the warden. In behalf of the cabinet-shop, I subscribe myself, Sir, yours, most respectfully,

JAS. S. WILLIAMS.

Sing Sing Prison is a great institution, and if the contract system could be done away with the State would be vastly benefited by the labor of its inmates, while if the punishments now in vogue could be changed for something less brutal, the convicts would be vastly benefitted. The place is easy of access, and hundreds go there every week, one and all of whom are sure of entertainment and instruction as were we.

Commencement Exercises at Manhattan College.

The second day's proceedings of the annual commencement at Manhattan College, took place last evening, and passed off to the entire satisfaction of the large audience present. As usual at this institution, the annual exercises were nothing more than an insight into the *modus operandi* of the system of education pursued there, the students being placed on a public platform and subjected to the closest questioning on the part of any gentleman in the audience. This system of public examination conduces to a spirit of diligence and zeal in the student, as he keenly feels the honor or disgrace resulting from success or failure on such an occasion.

Last night the principal topics of examination were, rhetoric, solid and spherical geometry, and DEMOSTHENES' Oration for the Crown. The young gentlemen in the class of rhetoric, answered all the questions propounded to them, with an ease and accuracy that was highly satisfactory to all. One young gentleman gave a short extempore disquisition on "Taste," that showed an intimate knowledge of BLAIR and CAMPBELL. In geometry, likewise, the most difficult problems were solved with ease, showing that the students in this institution are thoroughly grounded in the principles of sound mathematical learning. The heavy portion of the exercises was interspersed with excellent music from the College Choir and band, and a few fine pieces of declamation. A colloquy from CAMPBELL, was given with good effect by Messrs DEERING and DONOHUE. The former gentleman delivered himself with grace, but a slight huskiness of voice prevented him from being heard throughout the hall. Mr. DONOHUE infused a great deal of animation into his replies to the seer, but his utterance was too rapid. The examination in Greek, the subject being DEMOSTHENES' speech for the Crown, afforded much pleasure to several distinguished professors present, one of whom, Professor DOCHARTY, of the Free Academy, remarked that the class was superior to any he had seen. There were three written essays, one by ROBERT O. GLOVER, on ARISTOTLE, which contained a rapid survey of the life of the great Stagirite, with some original reflections, which proved Mr. GLOVER to be a graceful thinker. Mr. KEAN's essay on the dignity of man was well written, and often approached POPE's essay in elevation of sentiment. Mr. M. MURPHY treated the *questio vexata* of Socialism, and severely condemned the views of modern Socialists, FOURIER, ST. SIMON and PIERRE LEROUX among the number. Though some of this gentleman's views were marked by acumen and depth, his condemnation of systems was based on too general grounds, no adequate analysis of the objectionable system having been offered.

This closed the evening's exercises, and the audience departed well pleased with what they had witnessed.

The college is admirably situated, commanding a delightful view of the Hudson and surrounding scenery, and no better site could have been selected for the health of the students. Among the distinguished gentlemen present, we noticed the Provincial of the Christian Brotherhood in Canada, E. J. SEARS, L.L. D., editor of the *National Quarterly Review*; Prof. DOCHARTY, L.L. D., of the Free Academy; Prof. WALSHE, formerly of Columbia College; ROBERT O. GLOVER, Esq., and C. M. O'LEARY, M. D., Professor of Greek and Latin.

[Advertisement.]

AN INCREASING DEMAND.—No article has ever won more general and lasting favor than PLANTATION BITTERS.

The demand for them from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible.

The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority.

For Dyspepsia, and Low Spirits, Bad Breath, Pain in the Side, Back, and Stomach, Distress after Eating, Headache, Heartburn, &c., we confidently recommend the PLANTATION BITTERS.

They are the pleasantest tonic ever taken. No change of diet is required while using them. Eat all the good, healthy food your stomach craves.

The good effects of PLANTATION BITTERS are seen upon making the first trial. A very few bottles often leave the worst dyspeptic sound and hearty from head to foot.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 2.—*In steamship America from Bremen*—Jacob Romberg, L. Beckel, C. Elmendorf, E. Culman and wife, G. Andre, J. Stellmann and family, Gertrude Kress, P. Morgenstern, A. Grimm, J. Gusmann, T. H. Snider, M. Barnewall, Mr. Muller, Mr. Taylor and family, Mr. Betancourt, L. Jacoby, P. Hoose, Jr., H. L. Hall, E. Von Stein, Mr. Prior, Geo. Linz, Kaula Stethermer, Sophie Uhlfelden, Fanny Eisenmann, S. Jacks, C. Berker, M. Alling, Mr. Sonnory, Mr. Desonnay, Mr. Walsh and son, Col. Harrison, H. Jacobson, J. Stiffler, Cath. Eberhardt and child, Jeanette Wasermann, Therese Stern, Minna Levy, J. Seligmann, Wm. Eberhardt, C. Weber and family, B. Pilaum, F. Meyer, Jeanette Jung, S. and E. Elias, B. Goldschmidt, John Gerstetten, D. Lausell, Cora Wolf, A. and L. Schenck, J. Low, E. Grosse, G. H. Kaster, Amalie Link and children, Marg. Schutz and sister, C. Bechtold, E. and C. Wenzel, L. Reinsaloder and family, E. Haas, A. Becker, G. Kosters, M. B. Cruse, J. A. C. Alund, A. E. Kgellin, H. Wichels, H. Stolting, A. G. Molter, A. Luck, Betty Wessels, M. Riegelmann, C. Schiff, S. Kallmann, N. Seligmann, S. W. Wagner and family, T. Causs, H. Wackausen, F. Haas, Cath. Emald, J. Arb and family, W. Schmel, J. Atlvater and brother, F. Lang, P. Herbert, C. Jung, Bertha Siedonborn, E. Lasb, L. Benedict and child, M. Karnickell, C. Wallbrach, F. Schwenck, Elise Wallbrach and child, A. Kahn and child, Herm Hofmann, H. Trild and child, F. Vogiler and family, Mr. Schmidt, M. Rolf, J. Cahn, Ernestine Gunther, Sophie Peters, C. Garrell, J. Mayer, S. Eisenmann, J. Maas and family, J. C. Salzgeber, J. Tietgen, Rebecca Wuetmann, F. Siegel, G. Osmers and Coldemy, F. Eckerle, A. Hettich and child, T. Kilmann, J. Kindler, J. Muller, A. Hayer, A. Schmidt, H. G. Kayser, L. Stockel, Emil Carl, F. Rothsam, C. Wandner, A. Kiechler, A. Uhlmann, R. Frank, J. B. Loscher and family, L. Habenbush, C. F. Morishofer, C. F. Herzog, C. Lax, P. Indig, Isaac Schoss, J. G. Hollenberger, A. M. Weiss, Jas. Raefle and family, M. Luhrs, H. Denks, C. Kopp and family, A. Wollensiech, Rosalie Muller, E. Strubig, L. Weigmann and wife, C. Spies, F. Lang, A. Hermann, C. Miraman, D. Ceisenmann, H. Graft and sistre, C. Doppe, F. Graft, E. Ealk, J. Kurtz, Max Sembel, and 615 in the second cabin steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 32	Sun sets..... 7 35	Moon sets...12 45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 42	Gov. Island. 3 31	Hell Gate.... 4 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 2.

Arrived.

Steamship America, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen via Southampton June 21, 4:40 P. M., with mdse. and 756 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had light variable winds most of the passage. June 22, 4 A. M., off Lizard Point, passed Hamb. steamship Teutonia, bound E., 26th, 10 A. M., lat. 47 55, lon. 37 29, Br. ship La Reunion, bound E. 30th, 7:40 A. M., lat. 42 10, lon. 61 45, ship Eneago, from Liverpool for New-York. 1st inst., 5:30 P. M., lat. 40 40, lon. 70 18, ship Portsmouth, from London for New-York.

Steamer Ranger, Marlow, Norfolk 36 hours, with 13th regiment N. Y. Artillery, 550 men, Major R. W. McLaughlin, commanding, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steamer Owasco, Lieut.-Commander T. Abbot, Sabine Pass June 10, via Pensacola 22d. Is bound to Boston. Arriving off Block Island 1st. inst., her boilers were in such poor condition it was thought prudent to bring her into this port. June 25, spoke bark Helen Angier, of Stockton, from Sagua for New-York. 26th, spoke brig Nellie Johnson, of St. Andrew's, N. B., from Cardenas for New-York. 28th, spoke U. S. schr. Norfolk Packet, for Philadelphia.

U. S. steamer Fort Morgan, Eaton, Key West June 25, via Fortress Monroe 23 hours, with 137 discharged seamen from the West Gulf Squadron.

U. S. steamer Sweetbriar, Acting Master Wm. Bailey, commanding, Port Royal 4 ds.

Ship Christiana, Hammond, London 30 ds., with mdse. and 26 passengers to Thos. Dunham. May 31, lat. 50, lon. 17, spoke Br. ship Southern Empire, from Callao for Cork; supplied her with provisions.

Ship John Bunyan, (of Searsport,) Carver, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Walsh & Carver.

Bark Matilda, (Hanov.,) Trinaveros, Cadiz 43 ds., with wine, cork, &c., to Ruger Bros.

Bark Hunter, (of Portland,) York, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter. June 25, David M. Bond, seaman, fell from the maintop gallant yard to the deck, and died of the injuries received 6 hours afterwards.

Brig Jane Brundage, (of St. John, N. B.,) Fitzpatrick, Minatitlan 27 ds., with mahogany, &c., to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Julia, (of Barbados,) Shackford, Ponce, P. R., June 19, with molasses to Burdett & Everett.

Brig Alberti, (of Bucksport,) Dow, Cardenas June 22, with sugar, &c., to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Brig J. W. Johnston, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Hammond, Barbados 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to T. T. Dwight.

Brig A. P. L., (of Arichat,) Landry, Cow Bay, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Jabez, (of Bermuda,) Bulford, Bermuda 7 ds., with potatoes, &c., to McColl & Frith.

Brig Milo, (of Halifax,) Kellin, Cienfuegos 24 ds., with sugar to Cortissory & St. Anna.

Schr. Elmira, Lunk, Newbern 4 ds., with cotton, &c., to J. L. Davis.

Schr. G. W. Kimball, Jr., Crockett, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. Elva, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Bethel, Cat Island 8 ds., with fruit to J. Eneas. Left no vessels.

Schr. Lady Scott, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Sturrup, Eluthera 7 ds., with fruit to James Douglas. Left no vessels.

Schr. Wm. C. Mershon, Cole, Morehead City, N. C., 5 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Henry Middleton, (of Brookhaven,) Pryor, Havana 9 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

Schr. Union, Baown, Cat Island 6 ds., with fruit to Jas. Eneas.

Schr. Melita, (of Arichat, N. S.,) Fougere, Havana 8 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Marinah N., Monroe, Beaufort, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to C. B. Dibble.

Schr. Wm. Smith, (of Nassau,) Lavender, Havana 23 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Harriet Baker, Webber, Beaufort, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to T. H. Sanford.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Baker, Stonington.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Cain, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Lamartine, Johnson, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Alida, Eaton, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Chief, Chamberlain, Newberg, for New-London.

Schr. Eliza & Hannah, Hill, Newberg, for New-Haven.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Brewer, Rondout, for Hartford.

WIND—At sunset, S. W., light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 2.—Arr. bark Modera, from Belize; brigs S. P. Brown, Remedios; Aquidneck, Matanzas; Princeton, Georgetown, Chesapeake, Newburgh.

Spoken, &c.

Henry—Norw. bark, from Quebec, bound E., June 18, lat. 43 50, lon. 48 25.

John Frazee—schr., from Matanzas for Portland, June 24, Carysfort Light bearing N. W. by N. 10 miles.

L. M. Merritt—brig, of Bucksport, from Trinidad for Philadelphia, June 24, lat. 37, lon. 79 45.

Marcauler—ship, strg. S. E., was signalized June 7, lat. 23 30, lon. 39.

Maria Jane—schr., hence for Demarara, June 29, lat. 36 17, lon. 70 40.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., June 19, bark Ellen Morrison, ldg.; brigs Daniel Trowbridge, do.; L. & W. Armstrong, do.; Resolute, do.; schr. Keokuck, do.

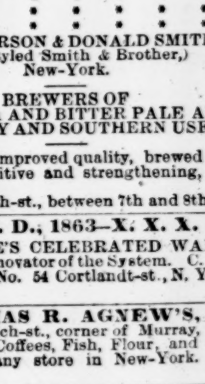
At Barbados, June 15, brig Ann, for New-York in 7 ds.

At Cat Island, June 26, schr. Rosalie, wtg.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT,
and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.



PEREGO'S
PATENT BOSOM
SHIRT.

IN ADDITION TO our usual stock of MEN'S FURNISHINGS, we have opened a full assortment of FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

IRA PEREGO & SONS, No. 187 Broadway, N. Y

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.

WESTON'S PATENTED METALLIC ARTIFICIAL LEG,

Cork-lined, covered with flesh-colored leather, with rubber joints, and without cat-gut cords or spiral springs. It is self-adjusting, makes no noise, does not get out of order, is cheaper and lighter, and will last longer than the wooden legs, and is worn with ease and comfort. A real blessing to everybody so unfortunate as to need an artificial leg.

Send for a pamphlet.

J. W. WESTON,
Office and Salesroom No. 706 Broadway, New-York

ALES. : : : : : : : : : :

MACPHERSON & DONALD SMITH,
(Late styled Smith & Brother,)
New-York.

BREWERS OF
EAST INDIA AND BITTER PALE ALES,
FOR CITY AND SOUTHERN USE.

These ales are of improved quality, brewed with great care, pleasant, nutritive and strengthening, and can be relied on for purity.

Brewery, West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

D. W. D., 1863—X. X. X.

USE LOVERIDGE'S CELEBRATED WAHOO BITTERS, the great Renovator of the System. C. LATOUR, Wholesale Agent, No. 54 Cortlandt-st., N. Y. For sale everywhere.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, NO. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray, and there you will find Teas, Coffees, Fish, Flour, and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One price house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 411, July 1, 1865.
3, 52, 67, 22, 30, 62, 63, 5, 29, 19, 20, 38, 8.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 412, July 1, 1865.
27, 76, 67, 14, 13, 51, 56, 4, 32, 60, 62, 73.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 311, July 1, 1865.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.
45, 5, 16, 27, 3, 26, 66, 39, 22, 77, 28, 75, 19.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 312, July 1, 1865.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.
26, 1, 38, 69, 62, 63, 2, 65, 22, 47, 30, 5, 71.

Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED, NO. 10 Watt-st., corner West, opposite People's Line Steamers. M. F. COLBY, Licensed Broker, late of No. 181 5th-av. and No. 85 Worth-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

LOTTERIES. — PRIZES CASHED — CIRCULARS sent, &c., information given by GEO. B. BROWN, No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 8.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!

Small window flags for sale at reduced prices. Apply at the office of French's Hotel.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO ASTORIA, HARLEM AND HIGH BRIDGE.—The steamers SYLVAN GROVE and SYLVAN STREAM will leave Peck-slip and Harlem every hour during the day, from 6 A. M. until 6 P. M., landing at 8th-st. each way. Fare 10 cents.
C. H. LONGSTREET.

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS! POLLS, BALLS and Eagles for sale cheaper than any other house.
HUMPHREYS & BUDD, No. 224 Grand-st.